"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day for this city and vicinity are probably rain, warmer, increasing southerly wind.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,423. NEW YORK. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market eak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 99¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 32¾c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN.—Horatio David Davies was installed in office in the Guild Hall as Lord Mayor of London. Two streams of lava from the Atrio del Cavallo crater of Mount Vesuvius are running down the mountain. The United States Embassy in Paris has turned over the papers for the extradition of W. R. Foster, Jr., to the French police. Large bands of rebels are scouring Madagascar and cutting off isolated French detachments. Mrs. W. B. Parkes, (Amy Sedgwick,) the actress, is dead in London. It has been decided to ask Europe and America to raise $100,000 to relieve the terrible distress in Greece. A band of forty brigands has killed six Italians and wounded four others in the Province of Espiritu Sanctu, Brazil. Pope Leo XIII. told the Archbishop of Montreal in Rome that he would soon publish an encyclical address on the Manitoba school question. The Italian Court of Cassation has decided that the charges against Signor Crispi must be dealt with by Parliament. The celebration of the 400th anniversary of the battle of Weissenburg in Prague resulted in a demonstration in which many persons were injured. A man named Dreyfus, believed to be a cousin of Capt. Dreyfus, the deported French officer, was found dead in Paris with his wife and three children. It is believed that the parents resolved to end their lives and those of their family. Charcoal fumes were the cause of death.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A starving woman in Chicago assumed the name of Dr. Abbie G. Hinckley, the bachelor physician of Fifty-eighth Street, causing annoying reports to reach her friends.

It transpired yesterday that the tug P. H. Wise towed the schooner Silver Heels to the Bahamas, and narrowly escaped foundering near Hatteras. The filibuster Dauntless transferred part of the munitions to Cuba. Three-fourths of the war materials were captured by British officials.

A conference of many of the most prominent workers for good government from many cities throughout the country is to be held in this city in the first and second weeks in December. A bill embodying similar laws to those in operation in Kentucky will be drafted for presentation to the State Legislatures, and it is expected, the primaries will be placed under the jurisdiction of the law equally with the regular elections.

Secretary Sherman's denial of the rumors that unfriendly relations exist between this country and Spain, made two weeks ago, holds good at the present time. A Cabinet officer says there will be no change in the relations of the two countries unless it shall be brought about by Spain's action. There is increasing lack of confidence in Havana in the ability of Spain to establish autonomy in Cuba. Marshal Blanco's ability to cope with the rebels is also doubted. Señor Robledo is endeavoring to reorganize the Spanish Conservatives on Señor Canovas's line of policy. He will try to arrange a demonstration in honor of Lieut. Gen. Weyler on his return to Spain. An officer of the United States Navy has returned from a secret visit to Cuba, where he obtained important information regarding the topography of the country, the strength of the fortifications, and the best landing places for troops.

Page 2.

Syracuse admirers of James K. McGuire, recently elected Mayor of that town, say that he will be a candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination next year.

A jury to try Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe was secured in Long Island City yesterday with comparatively little trouble. The trial will proceed to-day.

Senator Foraker of Ohio yesterday denied that he was opposing the election of Senator Hanna, but intimated that he might take a hand in the fight if his name were not kept out of the affair.

Tammany Hall leaders deny that they will oppose Mr. Platt's control of the Assembly, but the prime workers in the anti-machine movement are confident that the Democrats will fall into line when the breach is made.

Jacob Worth gave out a statement on the result of the election, in which he bitterly denounced Senator Platt and declared that a movement is under way for the formation of a citizens' organization throughout the State, which will represent more than one-half of the Republican voters.

Contracts for 12 steamers, 24 barges, and 2 towboats were let by the Yukon Company to Moran Brothers of Seattle. Congress will be asked to grant a franchise for a railroad to run from Chilcat Inlet over the Chilkoot Pass to Five Fingers, where steamboats will be taken to Dawson City.

Page 3.

Frederic R. Coudert denies report that he will retire because of ill health, and said he was still ready to take retainers from good clients.

William Nixon of Passaic was killed Sunday night in McCabe's Hotel, at Garfield, N. J., in an altercation over the stealing of his bicycle. The murderer escaped.

Page 4.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized the issue of bonds for the erection of a new Hall of Education.

Workmen began the alterations in the New York entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge preparatory to the laying of the tracks for the trolley cars.

The New York Presbytery met in the "Old First" Church and celebrated the two-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster Standards.

The Parks Advisory Committee met yesterday and submitted a report recommending the establishment of small parks and playgrounds for children in various sections of the city.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners yesterday began an investigation of the wreck on the New York Central Railroad at Garrison's on Sunday, Oct. 24, in which twenty-one persons were killed.

The National Sound Money League will meet in the Bowling Green Building today. Many letters have been received from Vice Presidents in various States, and several out-of-town members are expected at the meeting.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday overruled the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission that the freight rates of the Alabama Midland and Georgia Central Railroad Companies were in violation of the long and short haul clause of the inter-State commerce law.

W. E. Ward, counsel for Sarah Ann Angell in her suit for dower right in the estate of Jay Gould, moved before Justice Beach of the Supreme Court that the complaint be dismissed on the ground that there was no foundation for the suit, declaring that he was induced to commence it by false representations. The motion was denied and the case was placed on the preferred cause calendar for the first Monday in December.

Page 5.

Taxpayer's suit brought to restrain the city from paying Chief of Police McCullagh's salary argued in injunction proceedings.

Twenty-four Principals and their assistants met behind closed doors and prepared a memorial to the Board of Education for more pay.

At a conference at the White House yesterday it was decided to send the revenue cutter Bear to Bering Sea to relieve the American whaling fleet.

The Washington authorities have been advised that the visit of Premier Laurier of Canada, who is expected at the capital to-day, will be for the purpose of proposing a plan to settle all existing controversies between the two Governments.

Page 7.

A lighted cigarette thrown into a manhole at First Avenue and Nineteenth Street by John Hunt, a clerk, yesterday afternoon caused an explosion which severely injured Hunt and a boy, knocked down many people, tore up part of the street, and filled the air for a time with debris.

Page 12.

The Richardson will contest was resumed, and testimony was submitted casting doubts upon the soundness of the testator's mind.

The Rev. Dr. T. K. Cheyne, Professor of Scriptural Interpretation at Oxford, delivered the first of his series of lectures on Jewish history at the Union Theological Seminary before the students and Faculty and other distinguished clergy.

The police think they have found irrefutable evidence connecting Steiger, alias Meyer, who is on trial for shooting Policeman Smith, with the murder of Bellringer Stelz, and that rFederick Aring, arrested on suspicion of being his accomplice, acted as guard outside on the occasion of both crimes.

The Commissioners appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to pass upon the tunnel road approved by the Rapid Transit Commissioners reported in favor of building the road. They estimate the cost at $30,000,000 and say it will not exceed $35,000,000 at the most. A motion will be made on Nov. 22 to confirm this report, and a decision of the court is expected by Dec. 1.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
News of the Railroads.—Page 4.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.

$150,000 FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Irwin Building at Harrison Street and Wabash Avenue Damaged.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The Irwin Building, Harrison Street and Wabash Avenue, was partially destroyed by fire this evening. The loss on building and contents is estimated at $150,000; fully insured. Poorly insulated electric light wires are supposed to have caused the blaze.

The Irwin Block is a five-story structure, occupied by a number of carriage manufacturing concerns. The fire originated on the fourth floor, and, bursting through the windows on all sides, caused consternation among the passengers on the elevated trains which run through Wabash Avenue and Harrison Street. Keating, Smyth & Southard, dealers in leather goods, occupying the fourth floor, suffered the heaviest loss—about $50,000.

FIRE LOSSES AT CHICAGO FAIR.

Judge Grosscup Awards Damages to French Exhibitors.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Judge Grosscup of the Federal Bench to-day handed down an opinion holding the World's Columbian Exposition Company responsible for the losses to the French Republic and the French exhibitors by reason of the fire on the night of Jan. 8, 1894.

The loss to the French Republic consisted of some fine Beauvais and Gobelin tapestries and two magnificent Sevres vases, made for ornaments at the entrance to the Chamber of Deputies. The French Republic claimed $50,000 on its direct loss and $10,000 more by reason of delay and extra expenses attending the fire. Half a dozen exhibitors from France had a combined loss of $15,000.

The Court did not fix the amount of damages to be paid by reason of the fact that it appeared that some of the private exhibitors had collected insurance, and the Court desires that it appear that the suit is brought in the interest of insurance companies, and to be limited to the amount accepted in insurance.

WOOD FILLED WITH POWDER.

Robert D. McNeil Arrested in Trenton, N. J., for Malicious Mischief.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8.—Robert D. McNeil, son of John D. McNeil, who was a candidate for the Assembly in Mercer County this Fall, was arrested to-night on charges of malicious mischief and attempting to do personal injury to Andrew K. Rowan. McNeil is charged with boring holes and placing powder in a piece of wood in Rowan's woodpile.

This piece with others was put in Rowan's store, and the stove was wrecked. No one was injured. McNeil is also accused of destroying sixty shade trees on Rowan's property. McNeil denies the charges.

McNeil was indebted to Rowan, and the latter's effort to collect the money was attributed by his accusers as the motive for the crime of which he is charged. McNeil is locked up in default of bail, but expects to be released to-morrow.

DEATH OF VICTOR SENECA.

Carlisle Indian Student Who Was Hurt on a Train Saturday.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 8.—Victor Seneca, a pupil at the Indian school, and brother of Isaac Seneca, right tackle on the Carlisle football eleven, died last night from injuries received while returning from the game at Philadelphia last Saturday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad train which carried the redskins, full of joy over their strong showing against Pennsylvania, was crossing Girard Avenue Bridge, Philadelphia, when Seneca put his head out of a window and was struck by a telegraph pole. He fell back unconscious, and it was feared that he would die on the train. At Downingtown a railroad physician was taken on the train, and under his treatment the young Indian regained consciousness. A few minutes later he sank into a stupor, and continued unconscious until death came.

He was eighteen years of age, belonged to the Seneca tribe, and had been at the school several years. His body to-night was forwarded to his former home, in Cattaraugus, N. Y.

DULUTH REAL ESTATE FRAUD.

Investors, Principally in the East, Swindled Out of $200,000.

DULUTH, Nov. 8.—A big real estate swindle has been unearthed here in which New York and other Eastern investors, together with Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Cleveland men, have been defrauded out of about $200,000. The men who worked the scheme are thought to be the same who victimized a number of Eastern people on the same property several years ago.

The methods employed were the same. They executed mortgages on worthless pieces of unimproved property twelve miles from Duluth, in a tract known as the "Lakeview addition," on the representation that the mortgages were on lots in a subdivision known as "Lakeview division," which is one of the most valuable pieces of property in Duluth. These mortgages ranged from $1,500 to $4,000, and were held by people as far East as Portland, Me., and as far West as Denver.

During the last two months local real estate men have received inquiries from about twenty-five different persons, principally residing in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, asking them to look up their property. This led to the discovery of the fraud, and the local real estate dealers immediately took steps to apprehend the men who were working the swindle. They will give no names out until they are sure of having the right parties. It is thought here that $200,000 is a very conservative estimate of the money received by the swindlers.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

STONEBORO, Penn., Nov. 8.—Shortly before noon to-day the boiler at No. 2 mine of the Mercer Iron and Coal Company exploded, killing David Love and probably fatally wounding John Jackson and Joseph Dower. Alfred Jaxtheimer and Hayes Frye were hurt severely, and the former may die. Charles Frye was hurt slightly. The engine house and every building near at hand was leveled to the ground. One piece of the boiler was carried 2,000 feet.

Banking Company with $1,000,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 8.—The City Banking Company of Findlay was incorporated to-day with a capital stock of $1,000,000 to do a general banking business. The incorporators are William F. Hoeler, Morgan D. Shafer, Philemon B. Morris, and William J. Frey.

TO PROTECT THE PRIMARIES

National Conference Will Assemble in New York to Reform Election Laws.

MANY STATES INTERESTED

Movement Designed to Abolish the System of Caucuses and Conventions Approved by Prominent Men All Over the Country.

The National conference of citizens from all parts of the country for the organization of a movement to revolutionize the election laws of each State, and to place the primaries under the jurisdiction of the law, equally with the elections, will be held in this city in the first and second weeks of next month. As was announced exclusively in THE TIMES of yesterday, the prime movers in this work have been laboring quietly along these lines for some months past, and it has assumed proportions which are gigantic from the fact that public men of Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, San Francisco, St. Paul, New Orleans, and, in fact, every city of like size in America, are interested deeply.

John E. Milholland and William Brookfield are the chief workers in the cause, and these gentlemen are supported by such prominent citizens as Seth Low, Carl Schurz, Joseph H. Choate, State Senator Frank D. Pavey, E. L. Godkin, Gen. Wager Swayne, Elihu Root, James C. Carter, Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation of Chicago, and others who are opposed to "machine" domination.

Mr. Easley will arrive in this city in a few days, and will at once begin active work in conjunction with Mr. Milholland and Mr. Brookfield toward making arrangements for the conference. It is expected that fully 600 persons will be in attendance, and letters indorsing the movement and making suggestions are being received by Mr. Milholland and others every day. The Civic Federation of Chicago, as well as organizations for the betterment of municipal government in Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other leading cities, have given their official approval, as organizations, and Dr. C. C. P. Clark of Oswego, this State, who has long studied the question of reforming the existing condition of things, will be one of the principal advisers of the conference.

New York's Independence Admired.

The City and State of New York are looked upon as being the most independent, in a political sense, of any city or State in the Union. The successful effort made three years ago to overthrow the power of Tammany Hall was the signal for the organization of civic leagues and clubs in all parts of the country, and in Kentucky the movement has been carried to such a point that the primaries, caucuses, and conventions are as much under the law as are the general elections.

In Chicago, the movement resulted in State Senator Charles H. Crawford, Chairman of the Illinois Senate Committee on Elections and author of the present primary laws of that State, introducing a bill at the last session of the Legislature which places the primary-election machinery under the control of the Board of Election Commissioners of Cook County, (Chicago,) provides that the regular election judges and clerks shall conduct the same, and the expenses to be paid by the county, and that no party can hold a convention unless the delegates thereto are elected under the law. Finally, the bill provides such severe penalties for interfering with the rights of a delegate who has received his credentials from the sworn officers of his election precinct that a credential committee of a convention which would undertake to undo the work and thwart the will of the people as expressed would find itself behind the bars very quickly.

The bill was fought desperately by the leaders of both "machines," but Gov. Tanner and National Committeeman T. N. Jamieson of the Republican organization actively favored it. Leading Democrats among whom were ex-Gov. Altgeld of the regular Democratic organization and Judge Adams A. Goodrich, Chairman of the sound-money organization, also gave to it their cordial support. After a hard fight it was passed by the Senate and went to the House, where it was opposed by every legislative device known to members whose power as political "bosses" the bill, if passed, would seriously curtail. It was, nevertheless, pushed to a third reading in the House on the last night of the session, but a majority could not be polled in favor of its passage, as many members, tired and wearied with the long fight and lateness of the hour, had gone to their homes. Gov. Tanner is now considering a call for a special session of the Legislature in order to enact several measures, one of which probably will be a new primary election law for Illinois.

Massachusetts Ripe for Change.

Mayor Quincy of Boston worked faithfully in that city last Winter in the cause of caucus reform, and says that the State of Massachusetts is ripe for a complete change in the laws as they refer to this subject.

Many labor leaders also are in line with the movement, and approving letters have been received from such men as John Willis Baer, National Secretary of the Christian Endeavor Society; E. A. Schell, National Organizer of the Epworth League; W. B. Prescott, President of the International Typographical Union; M. M. Garland, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and J. P. McGuire, National President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

"All this," said Mr. Milholland yesterday, "shows that the time is ripe for action. The primary, as the late David Dudley Field said, is the root of all election evils. The conference will frame bills upon this subject, which will be presented in the Legislature of each State represented, similar in scope to the law of Kentucky, but somewhat modified. I believe this movement will meet with the approval of the whole people, and that even hostile Legislatures will be constrained to pass the bill because of the feelings of their constituents."

The proposed bills will contain the following provisions:

Provisions of the Bills.

All primary elections by the various political parties are to be held and conducted in the same form and manner and under the same requirements as the regular State or city elections. Any act or deed denounced as an offense by the general laws of the State concerning elections will be also an offense in primary elections, and punishable in the same form and manner as similar offenses under the general laws.

Whenever the governing authority of any political party shall desire to hold a primary election, it must, forty days prior to such election, give public notice thereof by posting such notice at the Court House door, and at least twenty other public places in the county or district. The notice must state the day of the proposed primary election, the hours between which it will be held, the offices for which candidates are to be nominated, and the places at which the polls will be open. All persons who are legal voters shall have a right to participate in the primaries, but in order that none but Republicans shall take part in Republican primaries, and Democrats in Democratic primaries, a system of registration shall be in force.

The penalty to be recommended for tampering with the registration rolls is a fine of not less than $100 or more than $500, and imprisonment in the county jail for not less than sixty days or more than one year.

The same penalty will apply to any party official who willfully refuses to copy any name or names entitled to be so copied from the regular State registration book or books into the primary registration book or books. In the country districts, where no registration is held, all legal electors shall have the right to vote at any primary election if they conform to the conditions and qualifications prescribed by the committee or governing authority of the party to which they claim allegiance. This is expected to be sufficient, for, as a rule, county caucuses are conducted fairly.

The primary Election Inspectors will be sworn in the same way as the Inspectors of the general election, and will be as amenable to the law as are the Inspectors in the regular election. Tampering with the primary returns will be made an offense as serious as the tampering with State returns.

Additions to the State election laws will also be provided for, the adoption of the measures in force in Kentucky, and which have been eminently successful, being recommended. A summary of these measures is appended:

Kentucky's Drastic Law.

To remove or to attempt to remove a ballot from the election room, or to have in one's possession outside the election room any ballot either genuine or counterfeit, during the election, is considered a felony punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for from two to five years. No electioneering is permitted within fifty feet of the polls, and any one who attempts to vote without the right to do so is liable upon conviction to be fined from $20 to $500 and to be imprisoned for from ten days to six months, or both. Any attempt at ballot marking is punishable by imprisonment for from two to five years, and false impersonation by a fine of $200 and six months in jail. Disobedience of the lawful command of an election officer is punishable by a fine of $25 to $500, and any public officer who fails to perform his duty as prescribed by the election law is liable to a fine of $50 and two months' imprisonment. Withholding a certificate of election or the returns of an election is punishable by a fine of $1,000, forfeiture of office, and disqualification from ever holding public position. Bribery is fined by from $5 to $500 and exclusion from office and suffrage. Bribe or bribery means "any reward, benefit, or advantage, present or future, to the party influenced or intended to be influenced, or another at his instance, or the promise of such reward, benefit, or advantage."

To break up, or attempt to break up, a primary election, or interfere with any qualified voter's exercise of his right, involves a fine of $50 to $500 and also imprisonment for a year. Perjury at the polls is punishable by confinement in the penitentiary for from one to five years.

William E. Riley, Secretary of the Republican State Committee in Kentucky; Gov. Bradley, Senator Blackburn, ex-Secretary Carlisle, and ex-Gov. Buckner are hearty in their commendation of this law, and, it is understood, will lend their assistance to the New York National Conference in advising them as to the few objectionable features contained in it.

THE TENNESSEE EXPOSITION.

Proposition to Make Permanent Some of the Exhibits—Thanks to the Press from Mr. Justi.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 8.—Herman Justi, Chief of the Bureau of Promotion and Publicity of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, has issued a letter directed "To the Press of the Country," in which he makes a handsome acknowledgment of the great and indispensable aid given the exposition by the newspapers.

In his letter Mr. Justi incorporates a suggestion for the continued use of some of the exposition buildings. He proposes that the State of Tennessee shall maintain, enlarge, and elaborate the displays in the minerals and forestry and the agricultural buildings as a permanent advertisement of the State's resources.

He also urges that an effort should be made to secure a permanent Government exhibit at Nashville. He says it is simply a question of time when Government exhibits will be maintained in all States; he suggests that Tennessee make an effort to secure the first of such exhibits.

CHICAGO ALDERMAN KILLED.

Ludolph Steps in Front of a Train and Is Accused of Suicidal Intent.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Alderman Henry Ludolph of the Sixteenth Ward was run over and instantly killed by a northwestern train at Clybourne Junction this evening while on his way to attend a meeting of the Council.

A St. Paul train had just passed and Mr. Ludolph stepped behind it and in front of the train going in the opposite direction. Bells were ringing and whistles blowing, but in spite of these and the warnings of bystanders the Alderman was killed. The railway people say that his refusal to heed their warnings, point to suicidal intent.

MR. CLEVELAND GOES HUNTING.

The ex-President Enjoys the Opening of the Woodcock Season.

PRINCETON, Nov. 8.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland took his first hunt in this part of the country to-day. The season for woodcock has just opened, and he took advantage of it. He went out with Dr. E. H. Bergen, who is one of the keenest sportsmen in this region, and James Marjoram.

The day was exceedingly damp and disagreeable. Mr. Cleveland brought down a fine brace of woodcock on a hard shot, and expressed his pleasure at his good fortune in securing the delicacies for Mrs. Cleveland.

MR. BLISS LEASES A HOUSE.

The Secretary of the Interior to Reside in the Pomeroy Mansion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Secretary Bliss of the Interior Department has leased the mansion on H Street at the rear of the Arlington Hotel, and connected with that hotel by a private corridor.

This is the house formerly occupied by Senator Pomeroy, and commonly designated the "Pomeroy Mansion."

Secretary Bliss's new house will combine all the privacy and elegance of a palatial home, while at the same time the Arlington Hotel caterers and servants will do the necessary housework.

The Secretary has simply to press the button and the hotel will do the rest.

A WABASH LINE TO CHICAGO.

New Road to be Built from Toledo Shorter Than the Lake Shore.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Toledo is to have another Chicago line. It is to be a round-about route, but a still shorter line than the Lake Shore. It is to be built by the Wabash. The authority for the statement that the Wabash is going to build it is Col. S. C. Reynolds, a Director of the company.

The Wabash has been kept out of the field for Chicago by an agreement with the Lake Shore, which let the Wabash into the Union Depot. Now, if the Wabash puts in a new Chicago line, it may be compelled to build a new depot, or go into another. In other words, the Wabash and Vanderbilts, who have been working in a sort of harmony, will then be in competition for every dollar's worth of freight and passenger business in this territory.

The whole matter grew out of the determination of the Wabash to let its line, between Toledo and the Ohio and Indiana State line, be sold under the famous Compton judgment.

Mr. Reynolds says: "The company has decided not to pay the Compton judgment, but to let the Ohio division. It has come to the conclusion that it can better afford to build another line out of Toledo. This will make a better connection with the system for less money than it will cost to buy the old line under the sale of the court."

The new line will probably connect with the Detroit and Chicago division at some place near Montpelier or Whitehouse.

Mr. Havemeyer Out of Danger.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 8.—Henry O. Havemeyer is practically out of danger, so his attending physicians say. It is just a week since he was operated upon for appendicitis, and Dr. Abbe, the surgeon, is well pleased with his patient's progress toward recovery. Dr. Fiske, his associate, is still in constant attendance at the mansion on Palmer Hill.

St. Louis Girl's Laugh Almost Fatal.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Nellie Cary, aged fifteen, living at 2,837 Clark Avenue, began laughing to-day at some funny stories told by her sister, and could not stop. In a few minutes she fell to the floor as if dead. It was over an hour before she was restored to consciousness.

THE SILVER HEELS'S TRIP

The Little Schooner Safely Lands Part of Its Cargo with the Insurgents.

TUG WISE GOES WITH HER

Rough Voyage of the Two Vessels in the Flight—A Small Part of the Cargo Found and Seized on One of the Bahamas.

The little schooner Silver Heels, which in the early morning of Sunday, Oct. 17, evaded the revenue cutter Chandler and put to sea with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents, encountered other dangers, it appears, in her now famous expedition, and she had the company in her tribulations of the tug P. H. Wise.

Michael Moran, owner of the Wise, was sure on the day following the departure of the Silver Heels that his boat was peaceably engaged in the humdrum work of towing mudscows to sea. The tug may have taken a cash tow of the schooner on the morning in question, just to help her to an offing, through Hell Gate, or out past the Bar, but if that was the case Capt. Cutler had made no report of the fact.

The Silver Heels was subsequently reported off the Florida coast, but nothing more has been heard of her. Report recently reached here that a quantity of munitions had been found by British officials on one of the Bahama islands. Whence it came, whither bound, was not known, and in the absence of an owner it was confiscated.

It was learned yesterday that the seized munitions were a part of the Silver Heels's cargo, and that the tug P. H. Wise, a small craft designed for harbor towing, accompanied the doughty little schooner to the Bahamas and narrowly escaped being lost with all on board. All the details of the expedition have not yet come to light.

May Have Towed the Tug.

It is presumed that the Silver Heels went to sea by way of Long Island Sound. If she did, it is a fair inference that the Wise did not tow her to Montauk, for there was a fresh wind that morning from the west, and the schooner, racing down the Sound before it, would have been in better position to tow the tug. They both got to sea, however.

The Silver Heels is a two-sticker of 134 tons. The P. H. Wise is 84 feet long, and cannot carry enough coal in her bunkers for sea towing of any great distance.

It will be remembered that after the Wise towed the schooner to Pier 39, East River, to take on her cargo, which had arrived from the Connecticut factories on the Bridgeport boat, the Wise withdrew to the opposite side of the river, apparently to await the loading of her charge. There are coal pockets on the Brooklyn shore. When tugs of the Wise class go to sea, they pile up their decks with coal. It is surmised now that the Wise took on a deck load of coal. She returned subsequently to the schooner, and as she towed her out into the stream a Marshal's messenger put off at hot pace to the Battery to notify United States Marshal McCarty, who, with a force of deputies and Pinkerton men, was aboard the cutter.

The chase was a fizzle. The Wise towed the schooner down the coast, and the trip was without incident till this side of Hatteras, when the wind began to blow, and the seas began to roll over the bows of the tug and threatened to demolish her cabin and pilot house. They were catching the edge of the cyclone that tore up the coast on the rampage about that time. The little tug rolled and pitched unmercifully.

The Hawser Loosed.

Rolling and pitching, with seas that lashed their jagged crests around the gilded eagle and spoon drift that blinded, fright took hold of the little tug's crew. Decks were flowing with water, and the doors of the deckhouse were sent banging and slamming. A nervy deckhand succeeded in loosing the hawser, and the schooner was left to shift for herself. The tug's predicament was already known to her, and, with storm trysail set, the schooner was better off free.

The night that followed was a bad one for the Wise. The fireman had difficulty in keeping the fires up and the water out. The seas bombarded the engine room door and finally tore it from its hinges and thrust it through into the engine room. It struck the engineer's hand and cut off the ends of his fingers. The Wise is back here now, but the entire crew has left her.

The Wise coaled at a point in Virginia, and presumably at other places, having eluded the Government officials and survived the storm of that memorable night, Capt. Cutler was for continuing with his friend, Capt. Quinlan of the Silver Heels. He saw him to the little Bahama Isle and aided in putting the cargo ashore.

The fleet Dauntless, of filibuster notoriety, took away about one-fourth of the stuff in one load, and landed it safely in the hands of the Cuban insurgents. When she returned for another load the British officers had accomplished their work, and so the poor Dauntless got none.

VESUVIUS POURS OUT LAVA.

Two Streams from the Atrio del Cavallo Flow Down the Mountain.

NAPLES, Nov. 8.—Mount Vesuvius is in great activity. A mass of lava is pouring out of the Atrio del Cavallo crater, which opened in 1895. Two wide streams are flowing down in the direction of Vitrova and Piano del Inestre.

A NEWARK MASON'S DEATH.

William Stevenson Goes to Charleston to Drown Himself.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8.—For a week or more the authorities have been trying to learn the identity of a thirty-third degree Mason, who came here from New York a week ago last Friday and drowned himself. He gave his name on the boat and at the hotels here as S. H. Johnson.

To-day Mrs. Miller, a passenger on the steamer, said that she had talked with him on the trip down from New York. She says he told her his name was William Stevenson, and that his home was in Newark, N. J. The authorities have sent dispatches to Newark to the father of Stevenson with a view to verifying Mrs. Miller's supposition.

THREE BURNED TO DEATH.

Fatal Fire in a Bakery at Hot Springs, Ark.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 8.—Frank Kaufman, Charlie Johnson, and Clara Erhart were burned to death at a fire that occurred in Erhart's bakery on Central Avenue early this morning. The building was a three-story brick structure and Mr. Erhart's family occupied apartments on the third floor. Several of the employes of the bakery, including Frank Kaufman and Charlie Johnson slept on the second floor.

The fire originated in the room in which the ovens are located in the rear of the building and spread rapidly to the second and third floors. Mr. Erhart succeeded by heroic efforts in getting his family out through the windows to the roof of an adjoining building and dropping them on the awnings below. His eleven-year-old daughter, Clara, after being rescued ran back into the building for her mother and was burned to death The bodies of Kaufman and Johnson were found in their beds this morning frightfully burned. They were intoxicated when they retired.

Snowfall in the Catskills.

KINGSTON, Nov. 8.—Snow fell in this city to-day for the first time this season. There were several heavy snow squalls in the Catskills.

ANNOYED DR. HINCKLEY.

Alleged Adventuress in Chicago Uses Name of the "Bachelor Physician" Without Warrant.

A dispatch from Chicago published in the morning papers yesterday stated that "Mrs. A. G. Hinckley of 174 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York," had arrived in that city Sunday with her three weeks' old child, and that both were starving. The publication of this dispatch caused a small army of woman folk to flock to 174 West Fifty-eighth Street yesterday, for there lived Dr. Abbie G. Hinckley—a "bachelor physician" well known in Theosophical circles, but in no danger of starving and unmarried, certainly.

Dr. Hinckley was kept busy all day explaining that the woman in Chicago was an adventuress who had assumed her name. She said that she came to New York and called on her for aid last August. She said she was Mrs. Madge McClellan of Custer City, S. D., and that her husband had abandoned her to go to the Klondike.

The stranger in distress was cared for by the Theosophical Society, on Madison Avenue, and sent to the Lotus Home, at Pleasant Valley, N. J., where she became a mother. Mrs. McClellan succeeded in getting the Chicago police to make up a purse for her, and then left the city on a pass for Benton Harbor, Mich.

Miss Hinckley, the doctor, regretted the affair extremely, as the short dispatch was about the only thing in the papers that her friends seemed to have read.

DENVER CIGARETTE ORDINANCE

Every Dealer Must Pay $1,000 License —Law May Not Stand.

DENVER, Nov. 8.—Acting Mayor Scobey has approved the ordinance fixing a license fee of $1,000 for dealers in cigarettes.

In addition the ordinance provides a system of inspection and a penalty for selling cigarettes that contain gypsum, opium, or other drugs injurious to health.

There will be a contest over the ordinance. City Attorney Norris has furnished an opinion that the ordinance is in violation of the inter-State commerce law.

A METHODIST CHINESE WOMAN.

She Joins the Church in Chicago and Will Be a Missionary.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Ah Fou Chan, a young Chinese woman, who, under the name of Lena Brown, was baptized in the Methodist faith on Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Robert McIntyre of St. James's Methodist Church, received many congratulatory callers at her home this morning. For two years she has been studying with the object of becoming a missionary to her own people, and during the time has become quite proficient in the English tongue.

She converses brightly and intelligently, and despite her physical frailty, has no fear of the work she will undertake in her native land.

CHAMBERLAIN ON THE ELECTION

He Contrasts British Institutions with Those of the United States.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was installed last Wednesday as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, speaking this evening at the banquet of the Glasgow Corporation, contrasted municipal institutions in Great Britain with those in the United States.

He said that in New York the Government of three millions of people had been handed over for four years to "a party whose object is avowedly to get the greatest amount of spoil." The success of the British system and the failure of the American, he continued, were to be found in the different ways in which officials were treated. It was necessary, in order to have the best possible officials, that they should be "irremovable, except for gross proved offenses;" they must be "selected absolutely without regard to their political opinions," and "must be paid the market price for their services."

AN ATLANTA OFFICER KILLED.

The Burglar with Whom He Fought Probably Fatally Wounded.

ATLANTA, Nov. 8.—One of the most desperate duels in the history of Atlanta was fought to-night at 6:30 o'clock in A. Stinau's saloon, on Wall Street, between Officer Tom Ponder and an unknown burglar. As a result, Ponder is dead and the murderer is somewhere in Atlanta, probably fatally wounded.

Stinau's saloon was closed to-day by the appointment of a receiver. This evening, while Officer Ponder was making his regular rounds, he discovered some one in the building. Without calling aid he entered by the rear door, and quietly crept on the culprit and demanded that he surrender. Instead of obeying the command, the burglar opened fire, and a fusillade of shots ensued that attracted hundreds of people to the scene.

When the saloon was opened Ponder was found dead and the burglar missing, though he could be traced by a trail of blood for a long distance. The crime aroused the entire city, and the whole police force is now at work trying to find the murderer. Ponder was one of the oldest officers on the force.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of considerable energy has developed in the Mississippi Valley, and is now central in Southern Illinois; it is moving northeastward, and will probably cause high westerly or northwesterly winds on the lakes Tuesday.

Rain has fallen generally in New England, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, also light snows in the Rocky Mountain districts.

Rain will continue in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lake regions, and the Ohio Valley, but the weather will probably clear in the Mississippi Valley Tuesday.

An area of high pressure covers the Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has fallen throughout the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and the east Gulf States, also on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau; it has risen on the southern Rocky Mountain slope.

The temperature is slightly higher east of the Mississippi River and cooler throughout the Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature will rise Tuesday in the Atlantic States and fall in the lower Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	54	46	50
6 A. M.	53	45	49
9 A. M.	51	48	52
12 M.	51	48	54
4 P. M.	48	47	50
6 P. M.	47	47	50
9 P. M.	44	48	49
12 P. M.	42	48	50

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	50½
Weather Bureau	50
Corresponding date 1896	49
Corresponding date for last twenty years	49

The maximum temperature yesterday was 56 degrees, at 2:30 P. M.; the minimum was 45 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 62 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 93 per cent.

Ideal and Stella Music Boxes play any air. 174 Fifth Av., near 23d St. The KRELL PIANO has no equal.—Adv.

ALL FRIENDLY WITH SPAIN

Secretary Sherman's Denial of War Rumors Holds Good at the Present Time.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION

A Cabinet Officer Says There Is Not Likely to be Any Unless It Shall Be Brought About by Spain's Action.

WASHING

men and arms. This is not an indication of war. It is, however, an example of the Administration's efforts to acquire such information as will be useful in the event of an armed conflict with Spain.

The officer sent to Cuba by the Administration is engaged in the building of a submarine torpedo boat for the Government. His presence in Cuba was, of course, unknown to the Spanish authorities. He went to the island in July under an assumed name and for an assumed purpose. He made an exhaustive survey of the Spanish fortifications. He penetrated Morro Castle. He was in no way known to either the insurgents or the Spanish, and his work was so successful that he returned with the most valuable information for the United States Government.

If there should, by any possibility be a war with Spain, the United States forces, or at least a portion of them, would be sent at once to Cuba to occupy the island. With this end in view, the naval officer was sent to Cuba, and his examinations and surveys have placed the Government in possession of more actual information regarding Cuba than the average Spanish officer can lay claim to.

It is common gossip among naval men that orders have been issued to all firms having in charge naval instruction to hasten all work on vessels building and those undergoing repairs. All leaves of absence have been curtailed, and men can only secure leave on matters of the highest importance.

FAITH IN SPAIN SHAKEN.

No Confidence in Her Ability to Establish Autonomy or Suppress the Cuban Rebels.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., Nov. 8.—There is a great deal of excitement here at present in all political circles, due to increasing lack of confidence in the ability of Spain to establish an autonomous form of government in Cuba and to the apprehension that the Spanish troops will not be able to suppress the insurrection by force of arms. This causes a feeling of uncertainty in the future, which increases the business depression which has existed for over two years; and, on the other hand, it increases the desire among the more level-headed of the population for the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

The Government is well aware of this, and a semi-official hint conveyed to the annexationists through the columns of a newspaper of this city has induced them, it appears, to stop their secret meetings. The curious charge of "gambling" was made against them, and on this basis they would at least have been put to very serious annoyance if the secret meetings had not been discontinued.

One of the great difficulties in the way of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the Cuban question is the fact that the Spanish Government would have to satisfy so many conflicting aspirations. These include the ambition of the Conservatives, who re-established the monarchy, and who support the Government with money and arms; the demands of the Reformists, who are persistent in the seekers; the wishes of the Autonomists, and the hopes of the insurgents, to say nothing of the longings of the Annexationists. How to arrive at an understanding which will be agreeable to all these parties is beyond doubt a problem calculated to disturb the most well-balanced mind, and the problem is still further complicated by the fact that the bulk of the True Autonomists are actually in the insurgent ranks, and that the Autonomists who are not in the field or in communication with those under arms, are men who certainly would not be acceptable to the fighting Autonomists of the Cuban Revolutionist party.

In addition to this, nobody seems to have any great amount of confidence in the military or administrative ability of Marshal Blanco, the new Captain General of Cuba. He has, on the one hand, apparently carefully avoided making any public references to autonomy, and, on the other side, he is said to be in poor health, to be constantly in need of medical attendance, and, therefore, not likely to be able to undergo the hardships of an energetic campaign against the insurgents.

The departure of Gen. Weyler from Cuba was made the occasion of a wildly "patriotic" demonstration in his favor, while the reception of Marshal Blanco on his arrival was decidedly cold, to put it mildly, so much so that he would have been justified in resigning within twenty-four hours of landing. It is the custom here on the arrival of a new Captain General to give him a grand reception the same night, all the Generals, leaders of all the political parties, the civil and military authorities, and representatives of all the commercial and aristocratic elements being present at the palace. But, in addition to the civil and military authorities, there were hardly thirty persons present at the reception given to Marshal Blanco on Sunday a week ago, and all the prominent politicians and representatives of the high social classes were absent. To such a degree was this chilly feeling manifested that some people actually felt sorry for "Don Ramon," as the Captain General is generally termed.

Even supposing the Spanish Government succeeds in filling a number of offices with so-called autonomists, the latter will not have influence enough to govern, and this in itself will be sufficient to kill the whole scheme of autonomy, even were it not that other and more important issues will certainly do so in due course of time.

Taking all these difficult and conflicting features of the situation into consideration, it is not going too far to assert that out of the whole complication annexation to the United States seems to be the only hope for suffering Cuba.

Seven insurgents were tried by court-martial here to-day, and fifty-three insurgents were sent to the penal settlement on the Isle of Pines.

WORKING IN WEYLER'S BEHALF.

Senor Robledo Will Try to Reorganize the Spanish Conservatives on Senor Canovas's Policy.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—Lieut. Gen. Weyler's political backers, supported by his influential following in the army, are fomenting an agitation on his behalf against the Government policy, and are preparing to give him a reception on his arrival which will, if they can bring it about, neutralize the critical attitude of the Sagasta Cabinet.

Señor Romero Robledo, who is leading the agitation, addressed a large meeting of Conservatives to-day, at which several Senators and Deputies were present, and made a violent attack upon the Governing Committee of the Conservative Party, whom he charged with being responsible for the dissolution of the party. He eulogized Lieut. Gen. Weyler as a military commander and a civil administrator, and urged that "war is the only true policy in Cuba."

Señor Robledo will go to Corunna to meet Gen. Weyler on the arrival of the Montserrat. Meanwhile he is organizing a series of public meetings to protest against the recall of Weyler, the first of which will be held to-morrow, and he proposes a reorganization of the Conservative Party upon the basis of the programme of the late Señor Canovas del Castillo as to Cuba and the Philippines.

PARDON FOR CUBAN REBELS.

Marshal Blanco Issues an Edict on the Queen Regent's Authority.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—Marshal Blanco has issued the following edict, officially described as "expressing the magnanimous sentiments of the Queen Regent and the firm determination of the National Government":

"I pardon in full all those who have been prosecuted for the crime of rebellion. Rebels prosecuted for common crimes, independent of rebellion, such as spoliation, immorality, and the like, will be pardoned as rebels, but judged for other offenses committed by them.

"Those suffering sentences imposed prior to the date of this edict will have their sentences commuted to a certain extent, and perhaps, in some cases, in full. Persons pardoned should appear before the civil and military authorities at their respective places of residence, which they will designate, and which will be communicated to me. Should they designate places of residence outside the principal towns, they will be advised of the necessity of residing within the military zone of cultivation. The military authorities will be careful not to invade the jurisdiction of the civil authorities. Therefore, those pardoned cannot change their residence without obtaining the permission of both civil and military authorities."

BLANCO FREES JULIO QUESADA.

He Was a Student in This City and Sentenced to Death in Cuba.

HAVANA Nov. 8.—At the solicitation of Señora Emilia Quesada, widow of Señor Arteaga Quesada, Capt. Gen. Blanco has pardoned her son, Julio Quesada, a nephew of Señor Gonzalo Quesada of the Cuban Junta at New York. The young man was under sentence of death.

He was set at liberty late this afternoon and delivered to his mother by the order of Marshal Blanco.

Dr. G. J. De Quesada, a relative of Julio Quesada, lives at 213 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. When seen last night he said:

"Julio Arteaga Quesada is the young man's name. He is twenty-one years old, and two years ago was a member of the sophomore class of the College of New York. He is a manly fellow, and when hostilities broke out two years ago he insisted on joining the Cuban forces. We tried to talk him out of it, but he resented any interference. He joined Gen. Barmedez's army, and was operating in Pinar del Rio Province when captured, on May 25. He was taken to the San Ambrosio Military Hospital, as he was sick. Later he was sentenced to be shot.

"Mrs. Emilia Quesada, the young man's mother, did everything possible to have him released, but met little encouragement from Gen. Weyler.

"Julio's father was a professor in the Medical University in Havana when Gen. Blanco was Governor of Cuba years ago. There was a warm friendship between the two men, and when he succeeded Weyler Mrs. Quesada put the case befor him, with the result of having her son released.

"It is expected that the young man will return to this country and finish his studies. His father died in Mexico three years ago.

GEN. BLANCO'S POLICY.

Consul-General Lee Says It Must Be Different from Weyler's.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Consul General to Havana, who is stopping at the Marlborough, said yesterday that he would be occupied with private business until to-morrow, when he will sail for Havana on the Seguranca. This afternoon he will go to West Point, where his son is a cadet.

Gen. Lee was disinclined to discuss Cuban affairs yesterday, but spoke with satisfaction of his interview with President McKinley last Friday. "It was gratifying to me," said Gen. Lee, "to have the President tell me that my course as Consul General met with his approval. He told me that he had received letters from representative men of all sections, in which they expressed their satisfaction at my retention in office.

"I cannot say what my instructions are, except that I am to look out for the rights of American citizens. To say more would be to get myself into trouble both at Washington and at Havana. As to President McKinley's wishes, all that I can say is that he desires peace."

As to the effect that Gen. Blanco's appointment to succeed Gen. Weyler, Gen. Lee said: "Of course, when a commander is replaced by another in the field, it follows that the new commander is to use a new policy. The new General would understand that even though he received no special instructions whatever. What Gen. Blanco's policy will be, however, I cannot say."

Anent the report that Spain now proposed to give popular suffrage to Cuba and the Philippines, the Cubans of the Junta said that it was not worthy of discussion. The history of Spanish diplomacy taught all familiar with it to distrust Spain. It was furthermore too late for consideration, even if offered in good faith. Cuba will have popular suffrage, but under her own republican Government, not under the rule of Spain. The proffer, if made, would be designed only to influence American sentiment.

COMPETITOR TRIALS PUT OFF.

No Protest to be Made Unless the Men Are Found Guilty.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—The second trial by court-martial of the crew of the American schooner Competitor of Key West, Fla., which was captured by the Spanish gunboat Mesagera, near Berracos, on the northern coast of Pinar del Rio, on April 25, 1896, which was to have taken place to-day, has been postponed, owing to the sickness of the President of the court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The State Department officials say there will be no protest lodged against the proceedings in the case of the Competitor prisoners at Havana at this time. Whether or not it will be necessary to act later on will be determined by the outcome of the court-martial. Our Government has not assented to the claim by Spain to the right to try the men in this manner, but of course, in the event of an acquittal of the prisoners, which is not regarded as improbable, there will be no occasion for remonstrance.

SANGUILLY ORDERED TO CUBA.

Gomez Sends for Him and Sherman Warns Him, and He Hesitates As to What to Do.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Gen. Julio Sanguilly, the Cuban patriot, has received an order from Gen. Gomez to report for duty in the insurgent ranks. The order places him in a most embarrassing position. Sanguilly had become an American citizen, and, when arrested in Havana two years ago, was released from Morro Castle upon pledging his word not to again take up arms against Spain.

Sanguilly gave this pledge after much hesitation. Not long afterward Gen. Gomez ordered him to report for duty, but Secretary Sherman, it is said, informed Sanguilly that if he did so he would forfeit his American citizenship.

This last note from Gomez is to the effect that if Sanguilly now is a Major General by commission from Gomez, does not report for duty by Dec. 10 he will be reduced to the ranks and discharged without honors.

Weyler Touches at Puerto Rico.

HAVANA, Nov. 8.—An official dispatch received here from Puerto Rico announces that the Spanish steamer Montserrat, with Gen. Weyler on board, which left Havana on Sunday last for Spain via Puerto Rico, and which put into Gibara, Province of Santiago de Cuba, owing to a mishap to her machinery, left Puerto Rico yesterday afternoon.

Cubans Capture Two Towns.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—A cable message received here this evening from sympathizers with the insurgents in Cuba says that the latter have captured the towns of Holguin and Mayari, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba.

Carloads of Munitions for Key West.

TAMPA, Nov. 8.—Nine carloads of munitions passed through here for Key West to-night.

REWARD FOR GRAVE ROBBERS.

Mrs. Tilton's Body Taken at Millville, N. J., Perhaps to Conceal Crime.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Nov. 8.—A reward has been offered for the arrest of the ghouls who stole the body of Mrs. Phoebe Tilton from the grave in the Mount Pleasant Cemetery early yesterday morning. The authorities who are working on the case say that they believe that the body was stolen by persons who were instrumental in causing the death of the woman several months ago and that it was taken from the grave in order that the internal organs might be removed.

Mrs. Tilton was found dead in bed, and the County Physician gave a certificate, in which he assigned strangulated hernia as the cause of death. Lately rumors of foul play have been heard, and it is thought that the fear of an investigation has caused the interested parties to steal the body.

The axe found in the ceretery and which was used to break open the coffin was claimed to-day by James Sayres, who said that it had been stolen from his yard. The only clue the officers have is in the footprints around the grave. These were found to measure 11 by 3¼ inches.

The "North Shore Limited" is the most popular morning train for Chicago. Leaves Grand Central Station 10:00 every morning. Arrives Chicago, via Michigan Central, 9:00 next morning.—Adv.

A. OLIVOTTI & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
Artistic Furniture
Works of Art
Beautiful Articles for House Decoration and for Presents
305 FIFTH AVENUE.
(NEAR 31ST STREET.)

THORN'S JURY SELECTED

Secured with Little Difficulty Yesterday, and the Trial Will Continue To-day.

THE PRISONER WAS PLEASED

Manifested Embarrassment, but Not Fear, and Followed the Proceedings Closely—Humorous Incidents in Court.

Much to the surprise of all concerned, the selection of the jury for the trial of Martin Thorn, accused of having, with the assistance of Mrs. Augusta Nack, murdered William Guldensuppe in a cottage at Woodside, L. I., on June 25, was completed yesterday. The first of the twelve was accepted one hour after the calling of the panel had begun; the last stepped into the box at 5 o'clock, the hour fixed for adjournment. The trial will begin to-day, probably with the testimony of the two boys who found the first section of a human body, afterward identified as Guldensuppe's, floating in the East River.

List of Jurors.

The members of the jury are:

1. Jacob Bunstead, farmer, of Oyster Bay.
2. Michael Mulgannon, farmer, of Hempstead.
3. John Kinzie, farmer, of Springfield, Town of Jamaica.
4. Frank E. Marsh of Jamaica Village, saloon keeper.
5. Charles J. Nicholas, oysterman, of Freeport.
6. Mangus Larsen, contractor, employed by the city, Long Island City.
7. John E. Conklin, carpenter, of Roslyn, L. I.
8. D. B. Wheeler, "dust layer and floor waxer," Corona.
9. John Conraad Schlegal, guard of the Town Hall at Hempstead.
10. Peter Walters, grocer, of Oyster Bay.
11. T. D. Bellows, real estate dealer of Flushing.
12. Joseph L. Townsend, farmer, North Hempstead.

The 12 men were chosen from 64 talesmen examined out of the 200 who had been summoned.

The trial is being held in the October Term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for Queens County, Justice Wilmot F. Smith presiding. District Attorney William J. Youngs represents the people, assisted by Surrogate Augustus N. Weller. William F. Howe and Joseph Moss of New York appear for the defendant.

The Queens County Court House is a handsome three-story-and-basement building, with a round slate roof, and fronts on Jackson Avenue. The courtroom is on the second floor, and is shaped like a horseshoe, the Judge's desk on a line across the heel, the entrance at the middle of the curve. It is about 65 feet long by 30 feet wide, and the domed roof is of frosted glass. Twelve feet above the floor on each side three heavy arches open into a deeply recessed gallery. A circular railing incloses two-thirds of the floor space, and this inclosure is occupied by tables and chairs for the small regiment of reporters who have also been accommodated on the raised space usually reserved for the jury, the Thorn jury occupying the box to the left of the Justice.

The District Attorney and his assistant sit almost between the Justice and the jury. Behind a table further back, in the centre of the inclosure, are Messrs. Howe and Moss, with Emanuel Friend, counsel for Mrs. Nack, sitting with them. Immediately behind them, Thorn sits with a Deputy Sheriff on his left and a big uniformed policeman on his right. Yesterday the galleries and the spaces outside the railing were filled with people. Benches and chairs placed in the outer hall opposite the main entrance accommodated an overflow audience.

Marie Barbella Present.

The only woman present during the early part of the day was Marie Barbella, otherwise Barberi, the Italian woman who was tried twice for her life in this city. She sat in one of the galleries with the man to whom she was recently married, looking homelier than ever in a pair of round spectacles, with a big white bow under her chin.

At 9:30 o'clock Clerk Thomas Seaman pronounced the formal opening words in the dry and perfunctory way usual with clerks of courts, and immediately began to call the roll of talesmen, the responses, "Here!" coming promptly from every part of the courtroom and hall.

Thorn was led in handcuffed to the policeman at 10:16, the crowd outside dividing and forming a lane for him to pass through. He looked almost like a boy, with his face cleanly shaved, his soft, dark-brown hair neatly brushed and "roached" above his forehead. He wore a neat but rather ill-fitting black cutaway suit, the coat buttoned closely, so as to show only a spotless standing collar and a black and white figured four-in-hand tie. He has a thick, round, smooth neck and throat—the neck of an athlete. It is in curious contrast with his rather narrow and sloping shoulders. His general appearance would not attract attention or mark him as in any way different from hundreds of other young fellows of his station in life, but he carries his head in a peculiar manner, and a flickering, dubious smile parts his rather thick and sensual lips almost continually. The stoop of his neck may be acquired from bending over a barber's chair. It throws the point of his chin almost on a line with his toes instead of directly above the chest, as is the case with most men.

Showed No Sign of Fear.

His air as he entered the room indicated embarrassment, but not fear. As soon as the handcuff was taken from his wrist he folded his hands together between his knees. He sat in that position constantly, turning his thumbs slowly one over the other.

Almost instantly after Thorn's arrival Mr. Youngs rose and announced that he called for trial the case of the people against Martin Thorn.

"We're ready for the defendant, your Honor," said Mr. Howe, who was attired in a gray mixture sack suit with a big yellow chrysanthemum in the lapel.

As Thorn arose to answer to his name his hands were yet clasped in front of him, his thumbs were yet revolving, and his mirthless smile lingered on his face.

The first name called was that of L. E. Blonquest of Woodside, town of Newtown. At that moment a nervous and belated reporter rushed into court, and a well-meaning court officer seized him, to his great amazement and the increase of his nervousness, and urged him toward the chair immediately on the judge's left, reserved as a rack for members of the panel.

"Hold on," said the Judge. "That is not Mr. Blonquest."

The reporter tried to explain the same thing, and the officer was becoming bewildered and angry when the real Blonquest appeared. He was as strong a contrast to his involuntary substitute as could be imagined. The reporter was dapper, wore gold-rimmed eyeglasses, and carried a silver-headed walking stick. Mr. Blonquest showed the smallest possible modicum of rather scared countenance peering through a tangled jangle of bushy beard and low-growing hair. He is a Frenchman and a painter. His examination developed the fact that he knows, or thinks he knows, something of the case. He had seen Thorn in Woodside and had seen things there which had given him a strong opinion. He had also talked to reporters and told them what he had seen. First he said he was sure he could not give the defendant a fair trial. Then, in reply to questions from the Judge, he said he could. Mr. Blonquest was not only a good deal confused, but his knowledge of English is not profound.

First Exception Registered.

During his examination the first exception of the trial was registered. Mr. Youngs asked Mr. Blonquest how many times he had seen Thorn. Mr. Howe objected, and on his objection being overruled noted an exception. Mr. Blonquest said he had seen Thorn once. He lives three blocks from the Woodside cottage where Guldensuppe was murdered, according to the theory of the prosecution.

The defense challenged for cause, was overruled, excepted, and challenged peremptorily.

The next man called was Frederick D. Backus of Whiteport, town of Newtown. He is an elderly farmer with a black beard, and when he was asked if he had formed an opinion regarding the guilt or innocence of the prisoner he blurted out, "I think he's guilty," whereat there was general laughter, and Thorn's vague smile became broader as he looked about to see whether everybody else was enjoying the joke. Mr. Backus was excused.

The first man who had read nothing about the case in the newspapers was Felix Guenther, a hotel keeper of Jamaica. He had heard the case discussed around his hotel, and believed Thorn was guilty. The joke had become stale this time. Thorn's smile was faint, and he looked at Guenther with a distinctly resentful expression in his eyes. Mr. Youngs made a point of asking the talesmen if they knew Mr. Howe or Mr. Moss. Mr. Howe now retaliated by asking with exaggerated and laborious urbanity:

"Do you have the honor and happiness of knowing the able and distinguished District Attorney, or his even more able and distinguished associate in this case, the distinguished former Surrogate, Mr. Weller?"

The witness looked a good deal astonished, and said he did not. He was excused because of his strong prejudice against the prisoner.

Andrew Olsen, a Swede, from Garden City Park, an elderly man, seemed to know little English to speak of and none to speak with. What he did try to say was strictly between his big black beard and himself. Nobody could distinguish a word, and he did not seem to understand anything that was said to him. He was excused by general consent on general principles, and lumbered away heavily without a particle of expression on his face, and apparently without the faintest idea of what he had come for or what was expected of him.

Charles Cranfield, an elderly and obviously intelligent man, a painter, and an Englishman by birth, answered all the statutory questions promptly and properly. Mr. Howe, in the form of a question regarding his understanding of the duties of a juror, made a long and solemn address to him, accepted him, and in an aside to the reporters remarked: "If I didn't get that juror I am very much mistaken."

But his hopes were dashed when Mr. Cranfield said he was subject to a nervous affection which caused him to become frequently dizzy.

"I won't make you dizzy," said Mr. Howe earnestly. But the talesman insisted that he did not believe he could undergo the ordeal, and was lost.

First Juror a Typical American.

At the end of an hour of this work Jacob Bunstead, farmer, of Oyster Bay, appeared in answer to his name, and a little hum of admiration went up. He is a typical American farmer; big, sturdy, broad, with a strong, smooth-shaven face and a Daniel Webster mouth. Honesty and strength are written on every line of his countenance, expressed in every movement of his figure, in all his decent, comfortable, substantial garments.

He answered clearly, promptly, and fearlessly. He had attended to his own business and had given little attention to the Guldensuppe case. Such things did not interest him. He had no prejudices against circumstantial evidence, believed that a man should pay with his own life for murder, and knew that he could give the defendant a fair trial and the benefit of reasonable doubt. He was accepted gladly by both sides, and took his place at the end of the jury box on the front row.

"He'll carry the jury however he goes," was the comment of people who know him. He seems to be a quiet neighborhood leader, a man who controls other men by power of his personality and character.

Mr. Ricard, a confectioner of Jamaica and a Frenchman with a bald head, was next. He was evidently disposed to make himself agreeable, carried a fixed and determined smile of affability, and said "yes" to everything that was asked him. Finally, when questions and challenges complicated, he shifted uneasily in his seat and remarked:

"I ton't unterstan' dem lankwitches ver' good."

Then followed a series of challenges by the people for prejudice against capital punishment and circumstantial evidence and talesmen excused for obvious stupidity, failure to understand English, and other disabilities.

Michael Mulgannon, the second talesman accepted, was the fourteenth examined. He is fifty years old, thin, and wears grayish, sandy chin beard and mustache, and has wrinkles of strength and thought across his forehead. There is a firm set about his mouth, and all his features are strong.

The people peremptorily challenged Michael Daly, general merchant, of Little Neck, Flushing, because of his prejudices against circumstantial evidence. At this point, it being 12 o'clock, court was adjourned until 1 o'clock.

Henry Gebhardt, farmer, of Corona, with big whiskers and a tendency to go to sleep at frequent intervals, appeared after recess, said he had not read the newspapers, and knew nothing about the case. His impression that a man accused of murder would have to prove his innocence before being acquitted was, however, fatal to his hopes of being a juror.

After several other failures Juror Kinzie was accepted. He, too, is fifty years old, and apparently another thoroughbred American with Uncle Sam whiskers on his chin and a slow, deliberate, ruminative and solid manner and look. When asked if he knew the duties of a juror he said, "I had ought to."

Frank E. Marsh, the fourth juror, is twenty-seven years old, obviously intelligent, and has a frank, ruddy face fringed with light brown beard. Mr. Howe asked him if the fact that a man and woman had lived together unmarried would affect his feeling toward them in a case for murder and if the horror of the dismemberment of a human body would prejudice him. He answered "No" to each question.

Charles J. Nicholas was selected ten minutes after Marsh. He is a tall, dark man with a heavy mustache, and is about forty years old.

Mr. Larsen, a Norwegian.

After the rejection of one talesman Magnus Larsen was agreed to. His English is broken, but he seems to comprehend the language and his duties as a juror. He is a Norwegian.

After five rejections, John E. Conklin, a good-humored blond man, evidently intelligent, was chosen. He said he spent his days at work and his nights at home, and had no time to trouble himself about murders.

There was some wrangling over Juror Wheeler, but he was at last accepted. He is obviously respectable and well informed.

Ten rejections and challenges followed, and then John Conrad Schlegel, who is a middle-aged, substantial looking man, was sent to the box.

After nine rejections Peter Walters was accepted. He was the first business man, and is tall and dresses handsomely and wears well-kept side whiskers.

T. D. Bellows, another well-dressed, well-kept, and prosperous-looking business man, was the eleventh juror. The last, Mr. Townsend, looks like the pictures of typical English yeomen—big, broad, and burly, with light strips of red whisker under his ears, a massive, wide face, a ready smile, and keen eyes.

Everybody seemed to be delighted with the jury. Thorn smiled broadly as Mr. Howe remarked what a fine body of men it was.

The courtroom is badly ventilated, and Justice Smith was forced to take a short recess late in the afternoon to allow the atmosphere to be cleared.

Mrs. Nack was reported as being in high spirits. Somebody had sent her a large bouquet, of which she was very proud. She says she expects to be free five weeks hence.

"FRENCHY" ASKS FOR PARDON.

Friends of the Man Convicted of the Murder of "Old Shakespeare" Appeal to the Governor.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—Formal application has been made to Gov. Black for the pardon of Amer Ben Ali, better known as "Frenchy," who was convicted in New York in 1891 of manslaughter in the first degree for the killing of an old and dissolute woman known as "Old Shakespeare." The petition praying for Executive clemency is signed by many men of national and international repute. Among them are Edward Bruwaert, the French Consul General; A. E. Olarowski, the Russian Consul General; J. B. Eustis, ex-Ambassador to France; A. Forget of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. Alfred Colin of the United States Navy, and Frederic R. Coudert.

One morning in April, 1891, "Old Shakespeare" was found mutilated on her bed in a cheap lodging house in New York. Frenchy, who was half imbecile, and could neither speak English nor good French, occupied a room across the hall from that of "Old Shakespeare." He was arrested and upon circumstantial evidence was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Although not insane, he has spent six years of imprisonment in the Matteawan State Hospital for Criminal Insane. While there he has learned the English language, and it is upon his frequent and fervent protestations of innocence that many prominent people have become sufficiently interested in his case to plead for clemency at the hands of the Governor. The application for his pardon is based particularly on the ground that he did not have a fair trial and that had he been able to make himself understood he could have disproved the charge against him.

Lillian Blauvelt's Divorce Suit.

MANDAN, N. D., Nov. 8.—The divorce case of Lillian Blauvelt, the opera singer, will come up again in the District Court in a few days. She recently obtained a divorce from her husband, Royal Stone Smith, musical director at Carnegie Hall, New York, on the grounds of neglect and non-support. Mr. Smith offered evidence in the case, but finally gave up the contest. The Court is to be asked shortly to pass on the question of alimony.

High-grade Plumbing Fixtures.
The Meyer-Sniffen Co., L't'd, 5 E. 19th St., N. Y.—Adv.

NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Jacob Worth Announces a Movement to Form a Citizens' Organization.

BITTER ATTACK UPON PLATT

He Accuses Him of Direct Collusion with Croker During the Recent Campaign—Will Not Accept the Leadership.

Jacob Worth yesterday gave out a statement in the form of an interview on the results of the election, in which he declared that a movement was under way for the formation of a citizens' organization throughout the State. It would, he said, be formed in every one of the large cities, and in New York and Brooklyn would represent more than one half of the Republican voters.

He renewed his declaration of war upon Senator Platt, but stated that under no circumstances would he accept the position of Republican leader. He charged Mr. Platt with direct collusion with Richard Croker during the late campaign.

The Blame for Tammany's Victory.

Mr. Worth began by declaring that no blame for Tammany's victory could be attached "to a single source except that of selfish and incapable leadership, which led to disastrous defeat when glorious victory was not only possible, but easy."

He recalled Mr. Platt's declaration that to bet on Tracy was like finding money in the street, and asked:

"Is it possible that at that time he believed Gen. Tracy would be elected Mayor? In that event, he is responsible for the Republican disaster in his utter lack of capacity to comprehend the sentiment of the voters of Greater New York.

"On the other hand, if he did appreciate the situation, then he was false to his friends and guilty of as contemptible a piece of work as is on record.

Of Mr. Platt's success in preventing Seth Low's nomination by the Republican Convention Mr. Worth said:

"Involved in that victory was the defeat of the Republican Party, from its candidate for the highest office down to the lowest, with here and there an insignificant exception. If ever a man won a victory that was worse than defeat, and to which failure would have been success had that man the interest of the party at heart, that victory was in the Republican City Convention and that man was Thomas C. Platt.

Used His Position as a Lever.

"And how did he succeed on that occasion, which will be sadly memorable in the history of the Republican Party? It was because of his position as a United States Senator at a time when the party had just gone into power and he was able to make certain appointments, or have them made, and to promise others to men who were living in anticipation of them, and thus hold the delegates to that convention against the nomination of Seth Low and against their own best judgment."

Mr. Worth then discussed Seth Low's candidacy, and ridiculed the allegation that he was not a "unifying force" because the Republicans would not nominate him.

"This," said he, "could be taken only by men who are dishonest or ignorant. When Mr. Low made that declaration he had no thought of becoming a unifying force as between the Platt convention and the independents, but between the several bodies representing the enormous number of independent voters.

Unifying Force for Independents.

"The unifying force he had in mind was that possessed by a man who could secure the united support of the independent organizations which joined together for the purpose of preventing the success of Tammany Hall, and which was expected to be the only unifying force necessary to convince Republicans of the necessity of his nomination. It did not follow, and it was not to be expected, that the party that was 60,000 or 70,000 in the minority, as was the Republican Party, could produce that unifying force."

Wallace's Defeat Also Platt's Work.

Mr. Worth ascribed the defeat of Judge Wallace to the fact that he, like Gen. Tracy, had been nominated by Mr. Platt.

"Here, then," he continued, "we have a man who brought about this disaster to the party and to himself, with all the influence he had before the nomination, and who prevailed upon the National Administration to believe that it was a National matter, this election of a Mayor for New York, while, as a fact, his only thought was to secure control of offices in order that he might better fortify himself within the organization, in anticipation of this great disaster.

"As to whether Mr. Platt will have the same influence in the same direction in future, I may say that citizens' organizations will be formed in New York and Brooklyn, and if not in every county in the State, at least in every one of the larger cities. In Brooklyn and New York they will represent more than one half of the Republican voters; that class of Republican voters that takes out of the Republican Party in these municipal contests all the moral force there is in it; that portion of the Republican voters not only self-supporting, but never looking for anything out of party success.

Outlines of Organization.

"Regarding the precise form of organization, I cannot say just now what that will be. There will be an organization as to system and there will be a governing body in each city, but as to the construction in detail I am not at present in a position to give information. The organization may not be constituted like the Republican organization, because the men who will compose it are patriotic citizens. They are men of means and business, and they represent the intelligence of the party and the community.

"The conditions that have made this movement necessary are least appreciated by Mr. Platt. He acts the part of a man used to being in the minority and willing to remain there, engulfed in selfish and obsolete political ideas rather than keep pace with the constantly recurring changes in the views of the voters in municipal contests and make an effort to transform the minority into a majority.

Unable to Rise to Great Occasions.

"He is like a man always leading an organization in a forlorn hope. When the great opportunity comes, as when the crisis is at hand, he is lost. A capable leader always understands the situation well enough to know when a union is necessary and when unnecessary, and it is only a palpably inefficient leader who stands for union when the party can win without it, and is against it when the party is absolutely lost without it.

"This is the ridiculous position in which he placed himself by the Mayoralty fiasco, and which has caused him to be regarded as an assistant Democrat. That he acted the part of an assistant Democrat cannot be disputed. The vote shows it. It was the vote for Tracy that defeated Low.

"Regarding the question as to whether in the event of a movement against the domination of the Legislature by Senator Platt on the part of Republicans he is likely to attempt an alliance with a sufficient number of Democrats to control the Assembly, you may rest assured that if there is even an intimation of a deal with men holding office in the State outside of Greater New York in the interest of individuals there will rise up throughout the State an opposition to the Republican machine which will take out of the Republican Party and and into the Citizens' organizations all that vote that was given to President McKinley, to which I have already referred, all over the State.

"That would leave the machine Republicans in the minority to such an extent that they would not be able to elect a candidate for many years to come. Should that happen there would be a cleaning out and a purifying which would result in the more desirable element taking charge and forming a union with all independents, who would organize for the purpose of giving that kind of government which would secure the support of all the moral influence in the city and State.

Van Wyck's Nomination.

"The statement has been made that had there not been two Republicans nominated, another man than Van Wyck would have been selected by Tammany. Croker knew it was a certainty he was facing, and under those circumstances he could afford to step to the fore, armed with the assurance that there was nothing going to happen that could bring about the defeat of Tammany.

"Does any man doubt if this had not been true, that with Low the Union candidate he would have received the votes of thousands who knew that under the conditions that existed he had no chance of election and who, therefore, preferred to vote for the candidate of their own party?

"This brings us to a new condition of affairs, when the two parties are through their leaders brought into contact with each other. It is a dangerous condition, for the only safety lies in keeping them apart. From the very moment that it becomes the part of leaders of the two parties to enter upon an understanding with each other, our very system of government is menaced and government by party becomes a delusion and a farce."

TAMMANY AND MR. PLATT.

Though Democratic Leaders Deny It, It Is Believed That They Will Oppose the Senator.

Tammany Hall leaders assert that the movement to deprive Senator Platt of his power in the Assembly will not receive their support because they do not regard it as possible that any combination can be formed which will enable the Democrats to organize or obtain control of that body. It was said last night that the Democratic city administration, as elected last week, would ask the Legislature to amend the charter of the greater city next year, and also for some large appropriations, and to antagonize the Republican machine, it is believed, would be to jeopardize these interests. The leaders in Tammany are fully cognizant of the difficulties with which the new City Government will have to contend, and are anxious that no increase in the tax rate shall be made during the first year of Democratic rule.

Local members of the Assembly, elected on the Tammany ticket, it was said, will not make any attempt to aid Messrs. Laimbeer, Weekes, Davis, Tiffany, and the other Assemblymen who are pledged to fight Senator Platt.

John C. Sheehan was asked to make a statement as to what action the Democratic organization in this city would take in regard to the question, but he refused to discuss the matter, preferring, evidently, to await the return of Richard Croker.

Assemblyman-elect Laimbeer said that it was true that he had been asked to accept the nomination for the Speakership, but that he felt some hesitancy on account of having been so extreme in his views. He said:

"The Republicans must not remain separated any longer, for unless they come together soon, the gulf which has divided the party will become impassable. I think that the Independent Republicans will stand united, for independent sentiment is to-day much stronger than it ever has been. This sentiment, we are sure, will dominate the Assembly, and we who met in conference on Saturday night last, are pledged not to enter into any compromises whatever."

A. F. Sellsberg of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, who is nominally a Democrat, and P. M. Stewart, who, it is believed by the independent Republicans, was elected to the Assembly, are both known to be bitterly opposed to the dictation of Senator Platt. Mr. Stewart is known to have said that if he were sent to Albany he would oppose Mr. Platt to the bitter end, and also that he knew of a means whereby the Senator's combine would be broken for good. Despite the declarations of the Tammany men that they would not interfere with Mr. Platt's plans the independents believe firmly that when the outbreak comes the Democrats from this city, as well as those from up the State, will align themselves with the "anti-machine" men.

Charles Stewart Smith said yesterday:

"Mr. Platt, as a leader, is dead as a doornail. His further connection, even as a private, with the party will be harmful. He cannot now control the Legislature, and Tammany will have absolutely no further use for him as a politician. The corporations in the State have now no fear of him, for he is powerless to harm or protect them. One-man power, in the Republican Party, at least, is for the future done away with in this State. The Citizens' Union, which has received the approval of thousands, not only in this city but throughout the State, is in the field to stay, and will row make its fight on Tammany Hall, having rendered the Platt machine unfit for further warfare."

Among those who are preparing to make the fight in the Assembly against Mr. Platt, the idea of Tammany Hall and up-State Democrats standing by him was ridiculed, and the general feeling is that even if Mr. Laimbeer be not elected Speaker, the Senator will find himself in command of but a small minority after the Legislature shall have been organized.

Chairman Odell of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee said that he did not see the use of antagonizing the independent members from New York and Kings County. His idea was that it would be the part of wisdom for the Republican organization to offer them substantial recognition in the organization of the Assembly. In other words, he said that he thought that the machine could well afford to give to the Independents something good in the line of positions, or offices, in order to secure their support.

The tone of Mr. Odell's remarks indicated that he believed the independent faction could be bought in this manner, but when this was suggested to several of them they were highly indignant.

Senator Platt refused to be seen last night in regard to the matter, but it is expected that he will make a long statement in a few days.

FILED THEIR EXPENSES.

Election Certificates of Candidates' Expenditures On Record—Tammany Fared Well.

Many certificates of election expenses were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by candidates for office in the late election. The certificates were sworn to before various Notary Publics.

Randolph Guggenheimer, President-elect of the Council, spent $7,270.30, of which $500 went to Tammany Hall for campaign expenses and the remainder for halls, music, printing, postage, distributing, and carriage hire.

George P. Andrews, who was defeated for Justice of the Supreme Court, spent $3,950 for printing, postage, stationery, rent of room, typewriting, distributing, and sketch and picture in several new

VESSELS FOR THE YUKON

Contracts for 12 Steamers, 24 Barges, and 2 Towboats Let to a Seattle Company.

RAILWAY OVER CHILKOOT PASS

The Road Will Begin at Chilcat Inlet and Run to Five Fingers, Where Steamers Will Be Taken to Dawson City.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 8.—Contracts for the construction of twelve river steamers, twenty-four freight barges, and two towboats, were let to-day by the Yukon Company to the shipbuilding firm of Moran Brothers of this city. The amount to be paid is approximately $100,000, in installments of $10,000. The boats are to be finished and ready for use on the river as soon as navigation opens next Spring.

The Yukon Company was organized a month ago in Philadelphia and New York by Andrew F. Burleigh of this city, formerly receiver of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Burleigh is President and William H. Andrews, the brewer of Allegheny, Penn., Vice President. The capital stock is $10,000,000, owned principally by the Rockefellers, the Cramps of Philadelphia, the Bethlehem Company, and other well-known Eastern capitalists. J. Cookingham of this city is Secretary, and G. W. Dickinson, formerly General Western Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific, will be General Manager, with headquarters in Seattle.

The four large ocean steamers mentioned in The Associated Press dispatches a few days ago are owned by the Cramps, and will be used in establishing a line of ocean steamships between Seattle and St. Michael, at the mouth of the Yukon. These boats will be operated under charter, or until the company can have modern steel steamships constructed for the line.

Six of the river steamers will be larger than any heretofore constructed for Yukon travel. The specifications for these call for modern river steamers capable of carrying 1,400 tons of freight each and 800 passengers. They will be equipped with searchlight, steam steering power, electric lights throughout, and sleeping berths. They will not draw to exceed four feet of water, will be 260 feet long and 50 feet beam.

The company will apply to Congress as soon as that body assembles in December for a franchise and charter to build a line of railway across the Chilkoot Pass and over the Dalton Trail to Five Fingers. The line will be constructed as soon as the franchise is granted. The money is already subscribed for the enterprise, and reports of a preliminary survey of the route have already been received.

The smaller of the ocean steamers to be sent out by the Cramps will ultimately be used between Seattle and Chilcat Inlet, where the road begins. From Five Fingers river steamers will carry freight and passengers to Dawson. It is believed that a man can be sent to Dawson City, by the steamer-railroad route, in three days, in seventy hours to Chilkat, in twenty hours over the 200 miles of road, and in twelve hours down the river to Dawson.

The company includes some of the strongest people financially in the country. It is the evident intention of the company to secure control as far as possible of Alaskan travel by operating the two separate routes.

RICH GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Quartz Ledge in Montana and Placer Deposit in Idaho.

BUTTE, Mon., Nov. 8.—A great gold strike has been made on Upper Sag Creek. A ledge of quartz extending for many miles and running $100 to the ton has been discovered and the people in that part of the State are wild with excitement. The little town of Utica has been almost deserted by the male inhabitants who have staked out the whole surrounding country. It is reported that from any part of the great ledge rock can be broken that runs $100 and more to the ton. Some of the excited prospectors have gone to work with plows and scrapers to uncover the vein.

Another report of the discovery of a rich placer deposit was brought yesterday from Elk City, Idaho, where Judge Lindsay and other Butte men have been interested in mining. A seventeen-thousand-dollar cleanup has just been made, and the deposits are said to be richer than anything before discovered in that State.

MISSIONARIES FOR ALASKA.

Seven Men Start There on Foot from New York.

In a drizzling rain and swept by a cold, bleak wind—a taste of what they may expect on the bleak and barren land at their journey's end—seven men set out at 5 P. M. yesterday from the Bowery Mission for the gold fields of Alaska. They constituted a party of Christian converts who will establish missions in the mining camps on the Klondike. They expect to accomplish the greater part of the land journey on foot, and hope to reach Dawson City some time next June. The members of the band, who marched down to the Jersey City Ferry en route to Newark, their first stopping place, are Capt. Alexander De Soto, Frederick J. Baylis, George Garner, Lincoln J. Paynter, and Harry M. Ketler of the mission, accompanied by George Boyle and Edward Bliss, two photographers, who closed out their business at 30 Vesey Street to join the expedition.

Each man wore a heavy oilskin jacket, lined with sheepskin, a gray woolen hunter's cap, trousers of the same material, and heavy walking shoes. Each carried a knapsack containing two blankets, an extra coat, an extra suit of undergarments, and one day's rations. The farewells had all been said beforehand. A few men stood about and cracked jokes with the argonauts, and when the time came to leave Superintendent John H. Wyburn of the mission grasped each man's hand and said: "Good-bye and God bless you, boys," and the party was off on its long journey. The band held services last night in the North Baptist Church. They will stop at various places and hold evangelistic services, and by taking up collections they expect to defray their expenses.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT NOT ILL.

Heartily Denies Report and Quite as Ready for Retainers as of Yore.

It was reported yesterday that Frederic R. Coudert had retired from the practice of the law on account of continued ill health, and that he would shortly return to his Summer home in Metuchen, N. J., to reside there permanently.

All this was denied by Mr. Coudert when he was seen at his apartments, in the Salamanca, 155 West Fifty-eighth Street. He looked extremely well, and said his health was excellent.

"I do not know how this report originated," said Mr. Coudert, "although I have heard of it before. I did a hard day's work at my office to-day, and hope to continue. I went to my Summer home in Metuchen for a rest, and was not very well then, but I am in first-class health now. There is absolutely nothing in the report. I am ready to take retainers from good clients, and they can test my sincerity by making legal tender of fees."

Speaking of the election, Mr. Coudert said: "The result was as I expected, and I am satisfied with it. I have never been a member of Tammany Hall, but have rather been connected with organizations, always Democratic, that have been opposed to it. I am a partisan, and believe in organization, and I think also that the head of a government of 3,000,000 people should have an organization behind him. I believe that reform should come from within the party, and when one does not give good government, it should be turned out for another. I firmly believe that Tammany will give us the very best administration possible. It must do so. Its strength can be seen in nothing more strongly than in the way it survives without patronage. I think the result of the election was a great personal victory for Mr. Croker."

BURGLARIES UP THE HUDSON.

Howard Shafer and Wife of Oaks, Opposite Poughkeepsie, Have a Desperate Fight.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 8.—At 2:30 o'clock this morning Howard Shafer, son of the late Ira Shafer, who lives with his wife, mother, and sisters in the Shafer homestead, a beautiful country place on the banks of the Hudson at Oaks, opposite this city, was aroused by a noise in the hall down stairs. He got out of bed and went to investigate without taking time to dress.

As he left his room and stepped into the hall outside he noticed a dim light below. He walked to the banisters and looked over and was alarmed at the sight of a masked man with a dark lantern in his hand, shooting the rays around the apartments down stairs. He turned swiftly and made his way noiselessly to his room to get his pistol, which was in a bureau drawer. As he stepped inside he was seized by another masked man, whose presence he had not noticed. In a moment they were locked in a desperate struggle. Shafer threw the burglar off and seized his pistol, but was unable to use it before he was set upon again and another struggle ensued.

The noise of the encounter aroused the household. Mrs. Howard Shafer jumped out of bed and came to her husband's assistance, and bravely aided him in his battle. The masked man was finally joined by two others wearing handkerchiefs over the lower part of their faces, leaving the eyes visible. The two aided the third man to break away from Mr. Shafer, and the three ran away, taking Mr. Shafer's revolver with them. After leaving the house one of the trio turned around and fired two shots at the house. One of the bullets lodged in the front door. It was of 22 calibre. The burglar who struggled with Mr. Shafer had a bad wound in the head, from which the blood flowed profusely. It fell in large splashes on the floor, and Mr. Shafer's night garments were streaked with it.

The only booty the burglars got was a gold watch. Miss May Shafer had in her room diamond rings and earrings valued at several thousand dollars, but when she heard the noise made by her brother's battle with the intruders, she put them in her mouth for safety. Mrs. Howard Shafer was overcome by the excitement of her fight with the burglars. She is seriously ill to-day. Mrs. Ira Shafer, the mother of Howard, occupies a room on the first floor, which was rummaged by the masked men before Howard Shafer was aroused. She was not harmed.

When the news of the burglary spread, a posse was organized to pursue the burglars. It was learned that they had entered the harness store of Matthews Harcourt, in Highland Village, near Oaks, and secured stock and money valued at $350. A horse and rig, supposed to have been used by the men, was captured. It is believed they crossed the river in a rowboat to this city.

The occurrence has caused great excitement, as it is only two years since a gang of four outlaws invaded Highland Village and terrorized the whole town, shooting at people indiscriminately and riddling some of the houses with bullets. It is surmised that the three masked burglars who robbed the Shafers last night belong to this gang.

The houses of the Rev. Samuel Welkert, rector of Christ Church, and Silas Wodem, in this city, were entered by burglars last night and looted. Mr. Wodem is at his Winter residence in New York, and the value of the property stolen from his house is not known. The Rev. Mr. Welkert lost a gold watch and his wife some valuable jewelry. The thefts were attributed to the same gang that committed the burglaries across the river.

CRUSHED BY HIS ELEVATOR.

Fatal Accident to a Conductor in the Washington Building.

K. S. Nichols, an elevator conductor who boarded at 22 New Street, was killed by his own elevator yesterday morning in the Washington Building, at 1 Broadway. He had been employed there several years, and was considered a careful man.

Nichols accidentally dropped his gloves down the shaft, and lowered the car to the basement to recover them. A few seconds later the car came up empty, and was stopped by Mr. Keith, the elevator starter, on the ground floor. A search was made for the conductor, and he was found unconscious at the bottom of the elevator well. He died within a few minutes, from internal injuries, it is supposed, as the only mark on his body was a slight scratch on the left wrist.

It is supposed that when Nichols crawled into the elevator well to get his gloves the car settled down upon him.

AN INTERNATIONAL JAR.

Sheriff Tamsen Said to Have Violated Treaty with Germany.

Sheriff Tamsen received a letter from Gov. Black yesterday calling his attention to a violation of the treaty between Germany and the United States as a result of his attaching a German vessel in March last on a claim of one of the crew for arrears of wages. The letter put the blame for the international mistake on the Sheriff. A consultation between Sheriff Tamsen, Under Sheriff Sherman, Chief Counsel Wells, and Attorney Stone was the result of the Governor's epistle. A copy of the treaty, which was promulgated in 1872, was procured, and it was found that Article XII., Subdivision 2, says that the law regarding seizures and attachments applies only to judicial officers and Custom House officials.

Sheriff Tamsen was assured that the Governor had made a mistake and that he was not to blame for any discourtesy to the Government of his own Fatherland. The raising of this question was the result of the non-consultation of the German Consul before the seizure.

$20,000 JUDGMENT REVERSED.

The American Grocery Company's Interest in an Insurance Policy.

An insurance policy on the life of Joseph S. Johnson, who died on Jan. 10, 1896, has been the subject of a complicated course of legal contention in which a judgment has just been reversed by a decision of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division.

The policy was assigned in 1886 to H. K. Thurber, as security both for a liability incurred as indorser of a note by F. B. Thurber, and for a sum of money due to the Thurber-Whyland Company. This claim was afterward transferred to the American Grocery Company. James W. Culmer, to secure himself for indorsements upon notes of Johnson, obtained from the latter in December, 1894, an assignment of the policy, and the insurance company canceled the former assignment to Thurber and consented to the one to Culmer, who paid to Thurber $2,500 for his interest in the policy. In the following January Johnson gave Culmer a note for $30,000.

The policy itself remained in the possession of the American Grocery Company for some time afterward. Culmer brought suit against that corporation after Johnson's death for $20,000, and a judgment was rendered in his favor for that amount. Justice O'Brien, who gave the opinion of the court on the appeal, held, however, that after the policy had been delivered to the Thurber-Whyland corporation, Thurber and Johnson could not divest the defendant without its consent of its interest in the proceeds of the policy. The Court decided that Culmer is only entitled to the $2,500, which he paid to Thurber, with interest thereon, and $114, which he paid in premiums on the policy.

Ceramic Art Society Meets.

Charles F. Binns, the English ceramic critic, who is connected with the Royal Worcester Works, of which his father is proprietor, and who has been recently lecturing here on "The Potter's Art," was the guest of honor at a meeting of the New York Society of Ceramic Arts, at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. The reception was preceded by a business meeting, in which arrangements were made for the society's annual exhibition of ceramics. It will be held in the large ballroom of the Waldorf on Nov. 22, 23, and 24, beginning at 4 o'clock on the first day, and being open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. on the two succeeding days. A feature of the occasion will be the serving of tea, which will be sold in souvenir cups, $1 paying for each cup and its contents. The officers of the society are Mme. Le Prince, President, who acted as Chairman yesterday; Mrs. Annie B. Leonard and Charles Volkmar, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Mary A. Neal, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Colles T. Pond, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Helen Montfort, Treasurer.

Wife-Murder in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 8.—George Kennelly is under arrest here for wife murder. His wife was found dying this afternoon in her home, and it appeared she had been beaten terribly over the head. Kennelly had a quarrel with his wife Sunday, and it is believed he inflicted the injuries that caused her death.

THE FINE GLASS mounted by the Gorham Co., Silversmiths, is cut to their order, from Special Designs, in leading factories of this country and Europe, and is readily distinguished by the Connoisseur.

GORHAM MFG. COMPANY
Silversmiths
Broadway and 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

MURDER OF A BICYCLIST.

Fatal Affray in McCabe's Hotel at Garfield, N. J.—The Murderer Escapes.

GARFIELD, N. J., Nov. 8.—In an altercation over a missing bicycle in McCabe's Hotel, near the county bridge here, last night, William Nixon, a respectable citizen of Passaic, was killed by a blow with a club wielded by an iron worker, whose name is unknown to the authorities.

Nixon, who was employed in Mayor McLean's mill, in Passaic, as an assistant foreman, started out for a bicycle ride yesterday afternoon with John Tymes, a neighbor. On their way home late in the evening they stopped at McCabe's Hotel, leaving their wheels outside. On leaving the hotel a few moments later Nixon's wheel was missing. He re-entered the hotel and notified the proprietor of his loss, and said that he would hold the house responsible for the return of the wheel. McCabe denied his responsibility, and Nixon appealed to a crowd of men who were lounging in the barroom to sustain the justice of his claim.

Two of the crowd said that McCabe was right, and followed up their statement with several oaths, and in a moment a fight started, in which all present participated. When it was over Nixon said that the affair was not worth fighting about, and offered to apologize to a man whom he had struck. As he advanced to do so some one in the crowd hit him a terrific blow on the forehead, knocking him to the floor unconscious. His assailant fled, unhindered by the spectators. Physicians were summoned, but before they arrived Nixon was dead. An inquest will be held on Saturday night.

Coroner Ricardo says that he knows the man who struck the fatal blow, and will soon have him under arrest. Residents of Garfield say that the murderer is one of a gang of boilermakers employed by the Standard Oil Company in building new oil tanks here.

William Nixon, the murdered man, lived with his wife and two children in East Passaic, and bore a good reputation. He was a member of the True Reformed Church of Passaic. McCabe's Hotel, where the affair occurred, has been the scene of many fights.

STANDARD OIL ACCUSED.

The Trust Ordered to Answer in Proceedings for Contempt of an Ohio Court's Decree.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Attorney General Monnett, W. L. Flagg of New York, and Edgar B. Kincade of this city, acting upon information furnished by George Rice, a Marietta oil dealer, presented to the Supreme Court in Chambers to-day an application for a rule in contempt against the Standard Oil Company. The application, which is based upon the alleged violation of a decree of the court entered March 2, 1892, was honored, and a return day in January will be decided upon later.

Rice has pursued the Standard Oil Company for years with unvarying success, having had cases in the New York and Ohio courts and before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The decree which, it is alleged the Standard has violated, was granted in the suit brought by Attorney General D. K. Watson to oust the Standard from a trust agreement. The court found that a trust existed, and enjoined the trust from paying dividends to the Trustees instead of to the actual stockholders. Rice claims that thirty-nine companies with the Standard compose the trust.

After the entering of the decree in 1892, the Trustees met and provided a plan ostensibly to terminate the agreement and liquidate its interests. It is charged that the Trustees, John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, William Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, Benjamin Brewster, Henry H. Rogers, Wesley H. Tilford, and O. B. Jennings, held a meeting and determined upon a plan by which all the property except the stock of corporations should be disposed of at private sale and the proceeds distributed to the owners of the trust certificates in proportion to their respective interests therein. The trust certificates were then to be canceled, and the former owners were to receive in lieu thereof an assignment of shares of the corporations whose stock was held in trust.

The information charges that there was in reality a cunningly devised scheme to continue the trust, as it was a transfer from themselves to themselves which gave them a virtual monopoly of the oil business. It is alleged that there is a vast outstanding mass of shares which will never be presented, as no holder will present them unless the number will entitle him to receive whole shares in the several corporate companies, as otherwise he would derive no dividends. In order for a holder to become a one-share stockholder in all the corporations in the trust he must be possessed of 194½ shares of trust certificates, which, at the present market value, would be worth $66,130. It is charged that there have been no actual transfers except those made by the Trustees themselves.

KILLED WITH A SHOVEL.

Two Coal Heavers Indulge in a Fatal Drunken Fight.

Joseph Springer, fifty-nine years old, of 39 Park Street, was struck with a shovel and killed yesterday afternoon by Frank Smith, 38 years old, of 9 Mulberry Street. The men were engaged in heaving coal into a cellar of the Norfolk Street Synagogue near Broome Street. After the work was finished they drank together, and then quarreled over the division of the money paid for the work. Springer's head was crushed in by Smith with his shovel. He died shortly after being taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

Smith was caught and held by a bystander until Patrolman Schleyer of the Eldridge Street Station took him in charge. The men were half drunk when the fight was started.

Work of the General Appraisers.

Two of the sub-boards of the United States General Appraisers held their first sittings since the reorganization of the General Board yesterday morning. These sub-boards were: No. 2, composed of General Appraisers Jewell, Ham, and Sharretts, and No. 3, composed of General Appraisers Shurtleff, Ham, and Lunt. Several appeals on appraisements were heard by the sub-boards, but most of the cases were of very ordinary character, in which small amounts were involved. These boards will sit every Monday, in the forenoon and afternoon. A decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers, written by Mr. Tichenor, was handed down yesterday in the matter of the protest of Muser Brothers of New York against the assessment of 50 per cent. duty on a quantity of silk and cotton goods. The board ordered the duty on a certain portion of the goods, known as applique work, to be reduced to 45 per cent., and sustained the ruling of the Collector with regard to the remainder.

Philadelphia's Heavy Exports.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—There are twenty-seven steamers now in port, or under charter, to load grain for European ports. Most of the grain will be shipped in the next few weeks. These steamers will carry an aggregate of 3,100,000 bushels of corn and wheat. So far this year, the shipments of corn have aggregated nearly 22,000,000 bushels, as against less than 7,000,000 bushels in 1896, and of wheat 3,993,889 bushels, compared with 3,840,616 bushels last year. The export petroleum trade was also unusually heavy last week, fifteen steamers and barks having carried away 14,415,109 gallons of crude and refined oil and naphtha. This brought the shipments for 1897 up to 321,932,047 gallons, as against 276,112,659 gallons last year, a gain of over 45,000,000 gallons.

VENTILATION IN HOUSES.

Mrs. Etta Morse Hudders Condemns the Hot Air Boxes in Which We at Present Live.

HEATING SYSTEM INJURIOUS.

Fireplaces and Flues Should Be Left Open—Carpets and Woolen Draperies Are a Source of Contamination.

"It is hard to tell," said Mrs. Etta Morse Hudders, in her lecture upon ventilation yesterday in the Domestic Science Department of the Brooklyn Institute, "which is the worst—the draughty houses such as our grandparents had or the hot-air boxes into which we have made our houses to-day.

"The average housekeeper is satisfied if she has plenty of closet room in her house, the fashionable woman if she has a house which will set off her furniture advantageously. But we must give more thought to the house, for a house which is properly ventilated is something which it is almost impossible to find.

"The air in the house is contaminated first by its inmates and, secondly, by the light and fuel. A human being will spoil a gallon of air a minute; gas, eleven gallons of air in the same space of time, and a stove, twenty-five gallons. The foul air thrown off by the lungs is the same carbonized gas, which, generated by charcoal, will asphyxiate a man in a close room.

"A simple test by which to determine whether or not the air in a room is pure is to carry into it a bottle filled with water. Pour out this water slowly into another vessel and in its place put an ounce of lime water. If this lime water becomes turbid from the contact with the air in the bottle it is not pure.

"The modern system of heating is injurious to health. In the first place, the air in the house is too dry. It has the same effect upon the body that dry air has upon the furniture and woodwork in a room which has not the proper amount of humidity.

"The hair becomes brittle and the skin is dry and has not that soft pliability which the skin should have in its normal condition. The air takes the moisture from the body, and the dry sore throat is one of the results. It is under such conditions that tuberculosis is developed.

"It is far more difficult to bring a room which is not well ventilated up to the proper temperature. Leave your fireplace open and do not stop up your flues. They are excellent ventilators.

"Woolen draperies are another means of contaminating the air. Damp wool will absorb the impurities where the ventilation is not perfect and eliminate them again into the atmosphere. Ventilation in the kitchen is almost an unknown quantity and provides another means of contamination when the odors of the cooking and the impurity from the drains is circulated through the house.

"Carpets are still another means of contamination, and we should do away with them for this reason. I heard a woman who had made a study of such matters says the other day that when a room was swept the windows should all be closed. I pity the unfortunate woman who has to sweep in such a room.

"Catarrh, bronchitis, and sore throats are more prevalent in Winter than in Summer because we go from heated rooms out into the cold with our systems depleted by bad air. If our houses were not so hot and the ventilation better, we should not take cold so easily. Germs do not thrive where there is good ventilation.

"Special care should be taken to have the nursery and bedrooms well supplied with fresh air. It is a bad practice to sit in a bedroom, exhaust the air during the day, perhaps have the men of the family smoke in it, and then sleep in it without its being properly aired.

"Don't make a practice of using disinfectants. Fresh air is the best disinfectant. If there is a musty odor, you will only cover it with another smell if you use a disinfectant. Use fresh air, sunshine, and soap and water. It is a good plan when a house has been closed for the Summer to disinfect it, but it must be aired as well.

"A guest chamber which has not been in use should be disinfected and aired before a guest is put into it. A sulphur candle is an excellent disinfectant for this purpose. If there is a set bowl in the room it is well to flush the pipes with a solution of washing soda.

"We should be more particular about ventilation on a rainy day than in pleasant weather. We used to have outside shutters and now we have inside shutters, and we should have rainy day shutters. These could be made to raise and lower from the top, and will keep the rain from the windows and allow them to be opened for ventilation.

"I understand that heavy draperies are going out of fashion, and only the lower part of the window is draped. It is considered proper to have the high lights in rooms. I do not care whether it is the fashion or not, but it will be much more healthful not to have them.

"I would advocate women working for a law for proper ventilation in our public buildings. There is a law regulating fire-escapes and proper supports for buildings, but people are allowed to suffer from ill-health and worse from improper ventilation.

"Vertigo and apoplexy may be brought on when people who are subject to those troubles have sat for an hour or two in a badly ventilated room. The atmosphere in our street cars is terrible. There is no proper way of ventilating them, and they are overcrowded.

"Each individual requires a certain amount of air, and the number of people allowed in cars and public buildings should be limited to the number which can get the required amount of air. This should be regulated by law."

Broome's Indictment Quashed.

Lewis H. Broome, the architect, who built the new City Hall in Jersey City, was indicted at the April term of the Hudson County Courts for malfeasance on the ground that he was a city official, and as such was responsible for the acceptance of work and material not in accordance with specifications, and so was responsible for a serious loss entailed upon the city. Mr. Broome contested the right of the Grand Jury to indict him on the ground that he was not a city official, and that in any event, he was not responsible for the acceptance of the work and material. The Supreme Court yesterday upheld his contention and set aside the indictment.

Albany Catholic Centennial.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—The three days' celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Catholic Church in New York State closed here last night. Among the prominent representatives of the Church present and taking part in to-day's services were the Most Rev. Sebastian Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate of the Pope; the Right Rev. T. M. A. Burke, Bishop of Albany; the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, and President of the Catholic Summer School, and the Rev. Dr. Frederick Z. Rooker, Secretary to the apostolic delegation at Washington.

Knights of Labor Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor will begin its twenty-first annual session in this city to-morrow morning. The convention will be attended by more than 100 delegates from every part of this country and Canada and several representatives from foreign countries. A preliminary meeting of the Executive Board was held this afternoon at the Willard Hotel for the purpose of arranging the details of the coming meeting. All the sessions will be secret. The meeting will last about ten days.

Freight Wreck on the New Haven.

WESTERLY, R. I., Nov. 8.—A freight train going west on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was wrecked near Niantic to-night, eight cars leaving the track and being almost entirely demolished. It is said that none of the train hands was injured.

Lovejoy Monument Dedicated.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 8.—The Lovejoy Monument in this city was formally dedicated to-day. It was sixty years ago yesterday that Lovejoy was assassinated in this city because of his editorial utterances against the slave trade. The monument cost $30,000.

Father and Son Life Prisoners.

GLADWIN, Mich., Nov. 8.—Benjamin Hunn and Roy Hunn, father and son, were both sentenced to life imprisonment in the State Penitentiary at Jackson to-day. Their crime was the murder of Curtice Wright.

DECLINE OF YELLOW FEVER.

Believed in New Orleans and Other Infected Points That the Epidemic Is Near Its End.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—The yellow fever statistics to-day are decidedly encouraging. Fourteen new cases were reported and six deaths. Only a few days ago fifty new cases a day was the average.

Good news has been received from all points, and it is predicted that trade will have assumed its normal condition by the middle of the month. The Board of Health officials are of the opinion that the situation will gradually improve.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 8.—One new case of yellow fever was reported to-day. There was no death.

The Health Board says it is satisfied there will be no spread of the disease from now on. It will not, however, recommend the immediate return of refugees.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 8.—There were four new cases of yellow fever to-day and two deaths.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 8.—There was not a new case or death from yellow fever in Memphis to-day. In addition to this, the Board of Health reports that it does not know of a suspicious case, and that those already sick are doing well without exception.

Quarantine at Colon.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 8.—Owing to the continued prevalence of yellow fever at Kingston, Jamaica, the Colombian Government is enforcing a quarantine against all passengers by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's vessels for the Isthmus of Panama and Pacific ports. The mails also are detained for fumigation.

Insane, and So Not a Murderer.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 8.—The trial of Giuseppe Monappelli for murder was terminated abruptly to-day, when the jury was instructed to bring in a declaration that the defendant was not guilty by reason of insanity. Monappelli will be committed to the State Insane Asylum at Cranston. He was charged with having killed Giuseppe Palmezano Feb. 21.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—John P. Wetherill, Philadelphia; Julian Harris, Paris.

CAMBRIDGE—Count and Countess de Laugim Villars, Paris.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Senator Theodore M. Pomeroy, Auburn; ex-Congressman Stephen W. Kellogg, Waterbury, Conn.

MURRAY HILL—William Hale Thompson and the Chicago Athletic Association football team.

FIFTH AVENUE—Francis Hendricks, Syracuse; Charles A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; President Marvin Hughitt, Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Chicago; the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Alaska; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

WINDSOR—William B. King, Washington; O. D. Grover, Chicago.

HOLLAND—Harry P. Robinson, Chicago; Dr. A. N. Mackenzie, steamship Teutonic.

GILSEY—Dr. W. W. Hollingsworth, Philadelphia; Alexander Graham Bell, Baddick, N. S.

ALBEMARLE—Paul C. Ralli, London.

HOFFMAN—Samuel H. Beardsley, Utica; Leon Schattsman, Lille, France.

ST. DENIS—Benjamin F. Stone, United States Consul to Tuddersfield, England.

GRAND—F. Beaudry, California; G. D. Fitch, United States Army.

EVERETT—J. H. Dorst, United States Navy, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, fancy goods and jewelry; 57 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; C. E. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, furs and carpets; H. W. Prytherck, notions and laces; 101 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company; C. W. Whitten, silks and velvets; 8 Greene Sereet; Murray Hill Hotel.

Brown, A. B., Pittston, Penn., dry goods; E. W. Brown, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, cloaks and suits.

Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, foreign dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, notions and housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; D. H. Gamble, dry goods; 108 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods; 108 Worth Street.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Connelly, Miss M., ladies and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chamberlain, Johnson & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Guy, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Hynes, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street; Union Square Hotel.

Crook, Record & Co., Paris, Texas; J. D. Crook, carpets and clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Deneker, J., Zanesville, Ohio, notions and furnishing goods; 443 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; F. J. Alexander, furnishing goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. J. Jones, white goods and linens; Holland House.

Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; notions and drugs; J. M. Mayer, cloaks; 115 Worth Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Wright, shawls and skirts; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hecht, M. & Co., Paducah, Ky.; M. Hecht, clothing; Belvedere House.

Heller, M. H. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. H. Heller, notions and furnishing goods; 101 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.

Hurst, John E. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. R. Wilson, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Hood, Foulkrod & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Low, underwear and knit goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hengerer, The, William Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Hengerer, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Hamburger, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, notions and furnishing goods; 340 Broadway; Hotel Metropole.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Julius Bamberger, domestics, linings, ribbons, white goods, notions, and embroideries; Miss B. Cunningham, neckwear; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. Scholl, furnishing goods and umbrellas; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Hardenbrook, general buyer; 8 Greene Street.

Lion, The Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. F. Curtis, ladies' and infants' wear; 224 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Locke, J. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Alexander, laces; 37 Greene Street; Hotel Albert.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Mayer, E. D., Washington, D. C., cloaks, notions, millinery, ladies and infants' wear; 371 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Miller, Daniel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. A. Hiss, white goods; 64 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Marks's Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. M. Marks, woolens; 33 White Street; Hoffman House.

MacInnes, J. C. Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubuchon, dry goods, notions, &c.; W. E. Mullens, white goods and prints; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; George C. Passmore, notions, fancy goods, and furs; 377 Broadway.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Oppenheim, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; R. Munzer, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Pesrre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. C. Davis, notions; Union Square Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; J. T. Story, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Rosenfeld, E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Rosenfeld, night robes; Hotel Imperial.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. E. Henchey, cloaks and suits; 258 Church Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Davidson, dry goods; 443 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. Bauman, domestics; 196 Spring Street; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Lous, Mo.; L. Lipman, notions and gloves; 443 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, dry goods, &c.; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Williams, The, & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Dolt, furnishing goods, laces, and white goods, notions, and jewelry; G. W. Williams, linens and gloves; 335 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Whit, L., Wheeling, West Va., dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, toys and bric-a-brac; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 435 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:40	Sun sets	4:48
Moon rises			

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:13	Gov. Isl'd	7:50
H. Gate	9:50		
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:43	Gov. Isl'd	8:14
H. Gate	10:03		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Trave, Southampton and Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Ardanhu, Jamaica	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10.		
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Allianca, Colon	10:00 A. M.; *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Etona, La Pl

The Wanamaker Store

Costumes and Chrysanthemums Are Heralds of the Horse Show

STEEDS paw and stamp, neigh and champ. Fair women consult authorities in fashion. Tailors, dressmakers, and milliners are all agog. Owners of rare horses are eager. Expectation pervades New York—for, next week, the *Horse Show*.

This week Wanamaker's Horse Show prelude. Horse shoes arch the centre aisle—they are made of chrysanthemums in bloom. Horse heads of roses are in the rotunda; floral whips, bridles, and saddles are in the air; a tandem team dominates the silks—horse everywhere.

On one of the rotunda counters is a collection of Hugh Graham's prize chrysanthemum blooms—Western Monarch, Golden Gate, Vivian Morrelle, Mrs. Perrine, Mrs. Charles Potter, and other varieties. Flower growers and connoisseurs should examine them.

There is a trade reason for all this. We show Bonnets, Costumes, Laces, Ribbons, Gloves and the thousand and one things demanded by elegant taste for individual dress—more especially for women.

Horse Show Costumes

Many of the latest productions, both French and American, are shown to-day for the first time. Their special fitness for the Horse Show is apparent at a glance; for they are day and evening dress as well.

A Paquin model is a combination of broadcloth in the new "castor" shade, with real sable fur, sleeves of tan satin, and cerise mirror satin,—an elegant costume. Another is from Sara Mayer,—a magnificent Bayadere-striped black silk, with waist of exquisite agate velvet, dotted with agate stones, and trimmed with black embroidery. A Laferriere gown is of gray broadcloth, with underbodice of cerise velvet showing beneath gray shaded Hercules braid, and revers and collar of seal fur.

A handsome American-made gown is a combination of pearl-gray Bengaline silk, heliotrope satin, green velvet and blended fox. Another that is very striking has skirt of black-and-white striped silk, and waist of turquoise velvet; trimmed with black embroidery, chiffon and white satin.

Second floor.

Horse Show Millinery

PARIS sends some contributions from her foremost modistes,—hats, bonnets, pokes, and the immensely stylish coronets. And then there are magnificent sets—hat and cape to match. One by Caroline Reboux is a large turban of gray uncut velvet, turned up at the side, with a great gray ostrich plume, and spangled chiffon; soft gray ostrich cape to match, with high collar of uncut velvet, and trimming of gray marabout to match. A Virot set has Marie Antoinette bonnet of jeweled white satin, with nine white Prince-of-Wales ostrich tips; crown faced with light blue velvet. The cape is of white satin, with white ostrich feather and lace trimmings, large rosette, and accordion-pleated chiffon.

And hats and bonnets—a wilderness of them! Ostrich plumes are pretty nearly universal, and a large share of them are in white. Indeed, white and black seem to dominate the millinery of the period. And after all, what else is there in quite such perfect taste?

Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

ANGELL-GOULD DOWER SUIT.

Motion to Dismiss Denied—Suit Advanced for Trial to First Monday in December.

W. E. Ward, counsel for Sarah Ann Angell in her suit to recover a dower right in certain real estate which she claimed as the widow of Jay Gould, yesterday appeared before Justice Beach, in Part I. of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, and moved that his client's complaint be dismissed. He declared that investigation had convinced him there was no foundation for the action, and that he wished to be released of responsibility for a suit which he had commenced in good faith, having been deceived by the representations of his client and other persons.

Elihu Root and D. D. Duncan, who appeared for the Gould executors, objected to the dismissal of the suit without full notice to Mrs. Angell, in order to prevent the possibility of a renewal of the action. Recently the attorneys for the Gould family made an application to the Supreme Court to advance the suit for trial, as a preferred case, which was denied on the ground that such an order could be made only on motion of the plaintiff. The application was renewed yesterday before Justice Freedman, who reserved decision. Justice Beach took cognizance of that proceeding in disposing of the case.

After consultation with the attorneys, Justice Beach made an order denying Mr. Ward's motion to dismiss the complaint, and another directing that the case be placed upon the preferred cause calendar for the first Monday in December. A copy of the second order was directed to be served personally upon Mrs. Angell.

In making the application, Mr. Ward said he had sent his clerk to see the supposed widow and get her statement. She told him she was married to Gould when she was fifteen years of age, and he seventeen, and lived with him for some months in the early part of 1883. He then left her, and she had never seen him since.

Mr. Ward added that he had commenced the action in good faith, having been assured that witnesses would testify to certain facts. One of the witnesses, he said, had since become mentally incapacitated, and one of those whose deposition was taken for the defense has since died. He argued, therefore, that if any action was to be taken it should be taken at once. Many witnesses had been examined in California, Michigan, Wyoming, and New York State. While this was going on the papers printed interviews with the plaintiff in which she said she had never been married to Jay Gould and that all her previous statements were untrue. Afterward he asked the District Attorney of Clinton County to see Mrs. Angell. She acknowledged making the statements, and said she had no claim for dower on the Gould estate. Mr. Ward closed his statement by saying he was convinced there was no foundation for the action.

Mr. Root, in his argument, stated that Mr. Ward had taken the proper course as a lawyer in moving dismissal, but said the defendants desired such action as would end the case forever. He continued:

"The action is of an exceedingly important nature, and not only affects the title to a great estate, but the complaint sworn to by Mrs. Angell imputes illegitimacy to the children of the late Mr. Gould, imputes to their mother that she was not the lawful wife of Mr. Gould, and imputes to their father the commission of a crime which is abhorrent to all.

"The action was, we are satisfied, the result of a conspiracy which made the plaintiff here the instrument of a foul design to blackmail the children of Mr. Gould, and of which Mr. Ward was one of the victims."

Mr. Root advocated that before the complaint is dismissed, a record be made as to conclusively bar forever the plaintiff from reasserting her claim. Proceedings against the authors of the conspiracy would, he said, be taken.

Held for His Wife's Death.

Frank Barusconda of 87 Baxter Street was held by Magistrate Brann, in Centre Street Court, yesterday to await the action of the Brooklyn authorities, by whom he is wanted to answer for the death of his wife, Angelina, on Aug. 27 last. Before the woman died she made a statement to the Coroner to the effect that the injuries from which she was suffering were inflicted by her husband. Barusconda was arrested on Sunday.

THE GARRISON'S WRECK.

Investigation Begun by the State Railroad Commissioners.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 8.—The State Railroad Commissioners, with the aid of experts in railroad building and engineering, to-day made a thorough technical examination of the section of the New York Central Railroad near Garrison's where the State express was wrecked and twenty-one persons were killed on Sunday morning, Oct. 24. The theory that the train was wrecked through the embankment being blown out by dynamite has been abandoned, although the railroad company found some ground for suspicion that such was the case, and the opinion first advanced that the cause of the disaster was a "washout," resulting from unusually high tides and the deep water in which the embankment was built, has been accepted.

The purpose of the investigation by the State Commissioners is to ascertain to what degree the railroad company was responsible for the "washout," and to formulate recommendations for the guidance of the company in rebuilding that section of its road. The Railroad Commissioners, Col. Ashley W. Cole of Albany, George W. Dunn of Binghamton, and Frank N. Baker of Owego, arrived at the scene of the wreck shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. Accompanying them were George S. Gatchell, Inspector for the Railroad Commission; C. A. Leuba, First Assistant Engineer in the State Engineer and Surveyor's office; John M. Clarke of the State Geological Department, and T. A. Spencer of Utica, who was the Inspector of the first Board of Railroad Commissioners, and held the office for nine years commencing in 1882.

The railroad company was represented by its Chief Engineer, Col. Walter Katte, Division Superintendent D. B. McCoy, and Roadmaster W. D. Otis, who took no part in the investigation except to afford the State officials such facilities as they desired and to answer questions. The Commissioners and their expert assistants remained all day, making surveys and measurements. A number of witnesses will be examined later at Albany.

TROLLEY CARS ON THE BRIDGE.

Work Begun Preparatory to Laying the Loops on the New York Side.

A large number of men yesterday began tearing away the brick work on both sides of the New York entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge preparatory to making the alterations in the structure required for the laying of the four curved tracks on which the trolley cars from Brooklyn will pass from the north to the south roadway of the bridge. These loops will be laid on the level of the approach to the promenade and will be twenty feet apart, the one nearest Park Row being about twelve feet inside the sidewalk line.

A gap a little more than eighty feet in length will be cut in the wall on either side of the bridge entrance for the trolley cars to pass through. It will be necessary, also, to remove some of the pillars which support the upper portion of the structure and to substitute other supports for them.

The Pennsylvania Steel Company, which has the contract for making the alterations in the bridge entrance, has agreed to complete the work by Dec. 1.

Suit Against Monroe H. Rosenfeld.

Justice Conlan, in the City Court, yesterday, placed the suit of Willard L. Fitzgerald against Monroe H. Rosenfeld on the short cause calendar for trial. Fitzgerald is suing for $300 on a certificate given him by Rosenfeld, on which payment was stopped. Rosenfeld claims that the money owed by him to Fitzgerald was lost in the latter's gambling house at Long Branch, N. J., and that Fitzgerald forged his name to the certificate he gave him with indorsement.

Fire in Tenement House.

An early morning fire in the tenement at 237 West Sixty-sixth Street yesterday drove many families into the street for several hours and damaged the building to the extent of $1,500. The fire was discovered on the roof by Mrs. Rose Stewart, who lived on the top floor. All of the tenants escaped without injury, including Mrs. Stinger, a blind woman, who was aided in her flight by kind-hearted neighbors.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission on Alabama Freight Rates Overruled.

TARIFFS NEED NOT BE FILED

The Supreme Court Holds that Competition Makes the Long and Short Haul Clause Inoperative—Justice Harlan Dissents.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The United States Supreme Court to-day affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Alabama Midland and the Georgia Central Railroad Company and others. The case arose out of charges by citizens of Troy, Ala., that the companies were disregarding the long and short haul clause of the inter-State commerce law. The point at issue was whether, when there was competition between railroad and water transportation, the roads must first file lower rates with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and it was decided in the negative by the Court in an opinion handed down by Justice Shiras.

The action was begun before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in 1892 upon a petition from the Board of Trade of Troy, Ala., alleging a discrimination by the roads against that town in the interest of Montgomery and other places. The roads defended their rates as necessary to meet water transportation, but the commission decided against them, and also held that preference in rates should not be granted except upon authority first secured from the commission.

The Court to-day overruled the commission on both points, holding on the first that "competition is one of the most obvious and effective circumstances that make the conditions under which a long and short haul is performed substantially dissimilar." Justice Shiras said, however, that the decision was not intended to relieve common carriers from the restraints of the third and fourth sections of the law, but that its purport was that these sections are "not so stringent and imperative as to exclude in all cases the matter of competition in determining the questions of undue and unreasonable preference."

Upon the other point, as to whether railroad companies can be relieved from the operations of the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce act without first invoking the consent of the commission, Justice Shiras said: "We are unable to suppose that Congress intended to forbid common carriers, in cases where the circumstances and conditions are substantially dissimilar, from making different rates until and unless the commission shall authorize them to do so."

This opinion was in line with the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, which was therefore affirmed. Justice Harlan dissented from the opinion, remarking that it went far toward defeating the objects of the inter-State commerce law, and adding: "It not only minimizes the power of the Inter-State Commerce Commission far below the intention of Congress with reference to it, but it puts into the hands of the railroad companies the power to so arrange the transportation business of the country as to destroy the business of intermediate points."

PAYMENT FOR UNION PACIFIC.

Amount to be Made Up by Five Installments.

The payment of the purchase money for the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad, according to news said to come from the Reorganization Committee and underwriting interests from Washington yesterday, will be on five dates between Nov. 19 and Jan. 21. The amount is $58,000,000, and the dates and percentages as follows: Nov. 20, 15 per cent; Dec. 20, 25; Dec. 30, 25; Jan. 10, 25, and Jan. 20, 10. The first installment will be deposited at the National City Bank. On Pacific Railroad indebtedness $30,000,000 is to be paid Jan. 1.

UNION PACIFIC BOND SALE.

Judge Sanborn Confirms the Action at Omaha and Signs the Papers.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 8.—Judge Sanborn to-day in the United States court confirmed the sale of the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific, which were sold last Tuesday at Omaha. The proceedings were confined to the reading of the papers in the case and the signing of the Judge's name. The document was immediately dispatched to Omaha.

DENVER, Nov. 8.—W. D. Cornish, Master in Chancery, appeared at the Court House to-day at the hour originally set for the sale of the Denver Pacific Road and publicly announced the postponement of the sale until Dec. 20.

Oregon Company Sells Out.

The property of the Oregon Improvement Company, including real estate, railroads, franchise, bonds, stocks, and steamer lines, was sold at Seattle under a decree of the Circuit Court by Special Master Eben Smith to John I. Waterbury of New York and T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, in behalf of the Reorganization Committee, for $1,000,000. The new company will take possession on Dec. 1 and will expend $1,000,000 for improvements, including the building of two additional steamers for the Alaska route and the construction of wharves at Dyea and Skaguay.

President Clark's Illness.

Concerning the reported illness at Omaha of President S. H. H. Clark of the Union Pacific Railway Company, E. Ellery Anderson, one of the receivers and a Government Director of the road, said yesterday that on Friday, when he saw Mr. Clark, he was able to be about, although suffering from inflammation of the eyes. Mr. Anderson does not think anything more serious ails Mr. Clark. The trouble at the time of Mr. Anderson's visit was subsiding, and Mr. Clark talked of coming to New York this week.

Motors on Turn-Tables.

The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway has been trying electric motors on turn tables, and experiments were made with an electric motor on the sixty-foot turn table at Chillicothe with such success that the Park Street turn table in Cincinnati was similarly equipped. It cost an average of less than one-half a cent for each time the table was turned. When this same table was operated by hand it cost 12 cents for each engine. The yearly saving is about $709.

Pacific Mail Meeting.

The Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are to meet on Nov. 17. The question of semi-annual dividends to be then declared has not yet been settled. It will not be less than at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and may be half as much more. A vacancy in the board, caused by the death of Joseph Richardson, will be filled. His successor may be Charles H. Coster of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

New Place for J. E. Galbraith.

J. E. Galbraith, who was General Freight and Passenger Agent of the International and Great Northern Railroad, has been appointed Traffic Manager of the Cleveland Valley and Terminal Railroad Company, with headquarters at Cleveland. He will at that point be General Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in which position he succeeds Lawrence R. Brockenbrough.

W. M. Bushnell Transferred.

William M. Bushnell, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway, has been appointed General Freight Agent of the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul Railroad. The Assistant General Freight Agent of both roads is C. W. Callegan.

Must Pay for Trees Destroyed.

TRENTON, Nov. 8.—The ordinance of East Orange imposing a fine of $25 on the Consolidated Traction Company for every tree destroyed by the company in stringing trolley wires was upheld by the Supreme Court here to-day.

Oriental Rugs.

We are now offering an immense assortment of personally selected

ANTIQUE and MODERN RUGS

in rich colorings and a great variety of sizes at exceptionally LOW PRICES.

W. & J. SLOANE,

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N. Y. PRESBYTERY MEETS

The Members Celebrate the 250th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Westminster Standards.

IN THE "OLD FIRST" CHURCH

The Meeting Held Under the Auspices of the Historical Committee—Prominent Clergymen and Laymen Present.

The New York Presbytery met yesterday afternoon in the "Old First" Presbyterian Church, in Fifth Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, and almost immediately resolved itself into a general meeting to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster Standards. The Presbytery itself will meet again Monday, Nov. 15, at 3 P. M., in the same church.

Yesterday's anniversary celebration was held under the auspices of the Historical Committee of the Presbytery. This committee is composed of George W. F. Birch, D. D., LL. D.; George L. Shearer, D. D.; Alexander McLean, D. D.; Charles A. Stoddard, D. D., LL. D., and Charles P. Mallery and Kilaen Van Rensselaer. The Moderator of the Presbytery, the Rev. Dr. Walter Duncan Buchanan, presided.

Among prominent clergymen and laymen present were the Rev. Drs. Sheldon Jackson, Moderator of the General Assembly; William Henry Roberts, stated clerk of the General Assembly; Joseph Gamble, Moderator of New York Synod; James D. Moffat, President Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Penn., and David Gregg, Richard Campbell, W. Dodd, E. F. Hyde, and Henry W. Jessup. The church was well filled by an audience composed for the most part of clergymen and women. William C. Carl, organist and musical director of the "Old First" Church, directed the musical part of the programme.

An interesting feature of the celebration was the exhibition of eighteen paintings and engravings portraying some historic scenes in the General Assembly, and some of the most distinguished leaders in the denomination. They were contributed by the Rev. Dr. McCook of Philadelphia. A fac simile of the original Westminster "Shorter Catechism" was also passed through the audience, and some women shed tears and kissed it as they held it tenderly in their hands.

After singing and a Scripture reading by the Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. E. R. Craven, the formal addresses were begun. The Rev. Dr. Benjamin Breckinridge Warfield, Professor of Systematic Theology at Princeton, spoke on "The Westminster Standards—Their Significance as a Creed." He said:

"The significance of the Westminster Standards as a creed is to be found in the three facts that, historically speaking, they are the final crystallization of the elements of evangelical religion, after the conflicts of 1,000 years; scientifically speaking, they are the richest and most precise and best-guarded statement ever penned of all that enters into evangelical religion and of all that must be safeguarded if evangelical religion is to persist in the world, and, religiously speaking, they are a notable monument of spiritual religion."

The Rev. Dr. W. J. Plumer Bryan, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, Chicago, spoke on "The Westminster Standards as Tested by History." He said the history of these documents is brief. "The standards of 1647 are the standards of 1897."

The Rev. Dr. Frank E. Ellinwood, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, the last speaker in the afternoon session, spoke on "The Westminster Standards and the Evangelization of the World." He closed his address by saying: "When men denounce reform with cursing, when scoffs at Puritanism are proclaimed as an appeal for the suffrages of the slums, we may well fear and tremble for all that is best in our institutions."

Evening Session.

In the evening the programme was varied by singing by the choir of the "Old First," and by H. Evans Williams. The meeting was held in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, and was in charge of the Presbyterian Union of New York. The President of the union, Col. J. J. McCook, presided.

Those who delivered addresses were the Rev. Dr. James D. Moffat on "The Westminster Conception of God"; the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe of Washington, D. C., on "The Westminster Assembly: Its Men and Work," and the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Moderator of the General Assembly, on "Anniversary Thoughts." The Rev. Dr. Joseph Gamble offered prayer and the Rev. Dr. John Hall pronounced the benediction. There was not a large attendance.

This evening at 8 o'clock there will be a gathering of the Sunday schools under the auspices of the Sabbath School Committee of the Presbytery. The Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey will preside. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, and ex-Gov. James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania.

Major Handy Returns to Chicago.

Major Moses P. Handy, the United States Special Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, left yesterday for Chicago, to remain a week or ten days. Louis M. Hamburger, Major Handy's assistant, said that the Commissioner was not seriously ill, but was in need of rest, and had gone home to obtain it.

Charles C. Cox's Body Found.

The body of Charles C. Cox, 38 West Twenty-fourth Street, who disappeared ten days ago, was found yesterday in the North River off West Thirtieth Street. It is supposed that he committed sucide while temporarily insane.

Rubber Factories Shut-Down.

Factories Nos. 1 and 2 of the Empire State Rubber Company, at Setauket, L. I., have shut down, and over 400 hands are out of work. The officials will not explain the cause.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

NEW PARKS FOR CHILDREN

Park Board Recommends Establishment of Playgrounds for the Rising Generation.

TO SPEND THREE MILLIONS

Many Sections of the City Will Be Embellished with Breathing Spaces for the Tenement Dwellers, Including Cherry Hill.

The Small Parks Advisory Committee met in the Mayor's private office yesterday and submitted to the Mayor a report recommending where small parks and playgrounds should be laid out in the city.

The members of the committee are Abram S. Hewitt, De Witt J. Seligman, Myer S. Isaaes, James J. Higginson, John B. Devins, William R. Stewart, Joseph D. Bryant, Charles G. Wilson, President of the Board of Health; Samuel McMillan, President of the Park Board, and Jacob A. Riis, Secretary.

This committee was appointed last June to consider and advise as to the necessity of additional small parks and playgrounds. The report says:

"By the co-operation of the Park Department and of the health officers the committee has been able to prepare a map showing the density of population and the death rate in the respective wards, and to locate thereon the position of the existing public parks, large and small, and of the schoolhouses already erected and of those proposed to be built within the limits of the former City of New York.

The City's Neglect of Children.

"Your committee is convinced from the careful examination which it has been enabled to make, and especially by the marvelous improvement in the neighborhood of the new small parks, which have recently been brought into use, that the failure to provide for the reasonable recreation of the people, and especially for playgrounds for the rising generation, has been the most efficient cause of the growth of crime and pauperism in our midst.

"Again, since the city has secured the larger parks there has been a strange oversight of the necessity of providing, first of all, for the children the opportunity to use these public grounds freely for games and recreative sports. In fact, it is only within the last year that the primary and superior right of the children to air and sunshine has been recognized by throwing open all the green spaces of the Central Park to their use and enjoyment. In the cities of the Old World this superior claim of the children has always been recognized.

In this connection it is well to state that under the Park act of 1887, which permitted the appropriation of $1,000,000 per annum for the creation of small parks, it was assumed that playgrounds would be an essential part of every open space thus appropriated to the public use. It seems, however, that the authorities of the Park Department entertain doubts as to whether the language of the act is sufficiently clear to allow them to establish playgrounds in any part of these parks.

Playgrounds for Rivington Street.

The committee submitted the following recommendations:

"That half a block be taken for a public playground in Rivington Street, between Goerck and Mangin Streets, adjoining the public bath. To this the Board of Street Opening has already given its assent.

"That the block between Houston and Stanton Streets, Essex and Norfolk Streets, in which stand Grammar School No. 13 and the Pro-Cathedral Mission, be taken for a public park and playground, leaving the school and mission where they are.

"That a public playground be established on Cherry Hill, on the site of Gotham Court, now demolished.

"That a shore park be laid out between East Forty-ninth and East Fifty-second Streets, on the strip of land on the water's edge, now used for the storage of old iron.

"That a small park be laid out on the two blocks of high land, at present mostly vacant, west of Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets.

"That half of the block bounded by Mulberry and Mott Streets, Spring and Broome Streets, be taken for a public playground for the Fourteenth Ward.

"That a part of a block on the line of Ninth Avenue, the site suggested being the eastern end of the block between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, be taken for a public playground for the children of the Sixteenth Ward.

"That a section about 250 by 200 feet at the west end of the block between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, First and Second Avenues, be taken for a public playground.

"That the propriety and feasibility of securing the new New York Marble Cemetery in the block between Second and Third Streets, Second Avenue, and the Bowery, be taken into careful consideration with a view to its acquirement without cost to the city.

"That the utility of uniting a playground and pushcart market, as recommended by Col. Waring, in a block on the line of Hester Street, in the Tenth Ward, be carefully considered, and if approved, that the necessary legislation be secured at the earliest possible date.

"That a public playground at least 200 feet square be established at or near Grammar School No. 82, First Avenue and Seventieth Street.

"That a public playground at least 200 feet square be established at or near the Primary School No. 27, at 517 West Thirty-seventh Street.

"That a public playground be established on the line of Ninth Avenue, near Fortieth Street; if it be deemed desirable, a push-cart market may be combined.

"That the playgrounds of the new schools hereafter built, whether on the roof or on the ground, be thrown open to the public out of school hours, and be made the general places of recreation for the neighborhood.

Playgrounds for Every Park.

"In addition to these specific recommendations your committee are of opinion that the proposed public playground at the foot of East Seventy-sixth Street should be established without delay; that playgrounds should be made part of every park which now has none, and that the policy inaugurated at the Central Park of giving larger privileges to the children for play shall be permanently continued.

"It is also recommended that the site on Randall's Island, now used by the House of Refuge under a perpetual lease by the city, shall be secured for a public park, to be established as soon as proper arrangment can be made and legislation obtained.

"The policy of appropriating all unused plots of city ground for children's playgrounds, either temporary or permanent, should be definitely established, and with this view that the Small Park act of 1887 should be amended as above recommended so as to make the provision of playgrounds obligatory.

"The expenditure required for the establishment of the parks and playgrounds above recommended will not exceed $3,580,000. Inasmuch as the amount of $1,000,000 per annum, authorized to be expended under the Small Park act of 1887, was for several years not appropriated, and although not cumulative, is nevertheless an amount which ought heretofore to have been expended, it is recommended that an amendment of the act be secured authorizing the city authorities to use during the coming year the sum not so expended in carrying out the recommendations of this report."

MURDERER KELLEY ON TRIAL.

He Killed a Bank Cashier in Somersworth, N. H., Last April.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 8.—Joseph E. Kelley, the self-confessed murderer of Cashier Joseph A. Stickney at Somersworth April 16 last, was placed on trial in the Supreme Court here to-day. A jury had been secured at 4 o'clock.

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up in the opening of the case for the State by County Solicitor Nason, who informed the jury that the State expected to prove that Kelley killed Stickney with a blackjack and a razor, and that he committed a deliberate and premeditated murder. The defense is insanity.

Killed in the Vigilancia's Hold.

James Keenan of Bushwick Avenue and Bremer Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday morning by falling into the hold of the steamer Vigilancia, at the foot of East Ninth Street. His neck was broken. Keenan was employed by the Roach-Morgan Iron Works in making repairs to the vessel.

Uric Acid Poison

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Is indorsed by an army of physicians as a natural specific in Uric Acid Poisoning, embracing Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Renal Calculi and Stone of the Bladder, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Exhaustion, Mental Depression, &c.

Dr. Thomas H. Buckler, *of Paris, (formerly of Baltimore,) Suggester of Lithia as a Solvent for Uric Acid,* says: "I have frequently used **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** with good results in URIC ACID DIATHESIS. Lithia is in no form SO VALUBLE AS THAT IN WHICH IT IS FOUND IN BUFFALO LITHIA WATER."

James L. Cabell, M. D., A. M., LL. D., *formerly Professor of Physiology and Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, and President of the National Board of Health,* says: "In URIC ACID DIATHESIS **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** IS A WELL KNOWN THERAPEUTIC RESOURCE. This water should be recognized and prescribed by the profession as an article of Materia Medica."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Pamphlets on application.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

THE SOUND MONEY LEAGUE.

Several Members from Out of Town Expected at the Meeting To-day—Letters from Vice Presidents.

A meeting of the National Sound Money League will be held in the rooms of that organization in the Bowling Green Building, this city, to-day, beginning at 11 A. M. Several members from out of town have signified their intention of attending. E. V. Smalley, the General Secretary, has received letters from Vice Presidents in different States, which will be read.

John V. Farwell, Jr., of Chicago, Vice President for Illinois, writes as follows: "In regard to the present condition, I would say that the large majority who voted for sound money at the last election has, in my opinion, been increased since that time. The silver agitators, however, are exceedingly active, and have by no means lost courage. It is my opinion that the silver question will still be an issue in the Congressional campaign of next year, especially in Chicago and the Southern part of the State."

David A. Wells, Vice President for Connecticut, says: "I think the sound money sentiment is on the gain in this State, although there is more of Bryanism than I would like."

F. J. Glasgow, Vice President for Virginia, says that there has been very little, if any, change in the sentiments of the leaders of the Democratic Party as regards the platform adopted by the Chicago Convention. With the intelligent masses it is different.

Gen. F. C. Winkler, alternate member of the Executive Committee for Wisconsin, thinks the free-silver notion is fast dying, and with it out of the way, a judicious push for a unification of the currency will be timely.

Ex-Senator Carey, Vice President for Wyoming, says: "This State should never have been taken out of the sound-money column. Many of the leaders in both of the principal parties—that is, the Republican and Democratic—are for sound money."

William A. Blair, Vice President for North Carolina, says: "In this State there is now a strong feeling among the Democratic politicians that they must drop the question of silver and the Chicago platform and join the forces on the platform of good government."

J. Sterling Morton, Vice President for Nebraska, writes: "Mr. Bryan and his disciples have united in one conglomerate all the fanatics, bigots, and idiots of this State for the purpose of upholding the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. It is very painful to observe that this aggregation may quite possibly make a majority of 20,000 at the coming election."

E. N. Morrill, Vice President for Kansas, reports: "My impression is, from what I can learn from various sources, in this State, that the silver question is practically ended. It may possibly enter, to some extent, into the next Congressional campaign."

THE SPREE TO BE ENLARGED.

North German Lloyd Steamer Will Undergo Great Improvement.

Gustav H. Schwab, agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, made known yesterday the changes which are to be made in the company's steamship Spree. The Spree is a single screw vessel of 6,963 gross tonnage, 462 feet long, 49 feet beam, and 34 feet depth. She was built at Stettin in 1890 by the Vulcan Company, which also built the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

This company has undertaken the work of enlarging the Spree and converting her into a twin screw steamer, with greatly increased power and increased speed. For this purpose the Vulcan Company is having a floating dock constructed in England of about 15,000 tons capacity. The Spree will be lengthened seventy feet, making her about the length of the St. Paul and St. Louis and a little larger than the Paris and New York. She will have two engines, each on four cranks, instead of the present single screw engine, and her power will be increased by several thousand horse-power, giving her between 15,000 and 20,000 horse-power.

Work is progressing rapidly on the company's new steamship Kaiser Friedrich, recently launched at Danzig in the yards of F. Schichau, and which, while not quite so large, is to be half a knot faster than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The deckhouses have been built, the staterooms are now being finished, and work has been begun on setting up the engines. Capt. Stoermer, who is to have command, is overseeing the work.

TOBACCO CONFERENCE ADJOURNS

A Report Designed to Make Classifications Uniform Agreed Upon.

The conference of United States Appraisers and tobacco examiners, called together by the Secretary of the Treasury to consider the best means of securing a uniform classification of imported tobacco, closed its deliberations in this city yesterday by adopting some recommendations which it is believed will improve the existing order of things. These recommendations will be forwarded to the Treasury Department to-day through the office of the Government Appraiser at this port, and their character is not to be made public until after the Secretary of the Treasury has approved them.

One of the members of the conference said that the new regulations agreed upon would, if adopted by the department, bring about both uniformity and equity in the handling of imported tobacco at the various ports of entry. Their effect would be to increase the work of the examiners, but all of the officials who attended the conference expressed themselves as willing to perform extra duties providing the diversified evils which now characterize the inharmonious classification of Mexican and Cuban tobacco could be removed.

Appraiser Wakeman entertained the following members of the conference at dinner at the Ashland House last evening: N. W. Porter, G. A. Hochreiter, S. S. Norton, J. Denham, J. T. Parks, J. J. Reilly, J. Curtis, W. H. H. Rideout, E. B. Younglove, J. W. Linck, A. K. Thomas, F. Alba, and T. C. Worden.

Nineteen Years for Philip Metz.

Philip Metz, who killed his common-law wife, May Franklin, a variety actress, at 42 Great Jones Street last March, was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for nineteen years by Recorder Goff, in Part IV. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. Metz pleaded guilty last Thursday to the charge of manslaughter in the first degree.

NEW HALL OF EDUCATION.

Bond Issue Authorized to Cover the Cost of Construction.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $244,900 for the building of a new Hall of Education at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and $320,000 for a new school house on One Hundred and Twentieth Street, near Second Avenue. The former building will be eight stories high and will be occupied by the Department of Education for office purposes.

The board transmitted a statement to the Board of Aldermen giving the reasons for passing the provisional estimates for 1898, with the request that it pass and return the estimates as soon as possible, so that the consideration of the final estimates may be taken up by Dec. 1.

Spielkartenfest at Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, Nov. 8.—The most spectacular society event ever held in Plainfield was opened this evening in the Crescent Rink, and will continue six days. It is a spielkartenfest for the benefit of the Muhlenberg Hospital. Though the night was stormy, and the rink is one of the largest buildings in New Jersey, the audience packed the place to the doors. The affair is under the auspices of the Board of Governors and the Ladies' Auxiliary, and engages the efforts of more than 200 young people, who have been practicing for over a month the various dances to be presented. The entertainment is under the supervision of Miss Lila Agnew Stewart.

Blood Will Tell.

We all know it tells in horses, cattle and dogs. With the finest grain money can buy, with the best spring of water in the State, great experience, extreme care in every detail, cleanliness, no feeding of cattle or hogs (with their train of filth and stench, which poisons the air in the entire vicinity), why should not

OLD CROW RYE

stand unrivaled? The formula of Mr. Jas. Crow, the old Scotch distiller, is strictly adhered to. Buy only of respectable houses and you will get no refilled bottles or imitation goods.

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69 Fulton St., also Broadway and 27th St.

Agents for the Pleasant Valley Wine Co.

H. B. KIRK & CO.

Whereas, The copartnership firm composed of HARFORD B. KIRK, HENRY F. MOORE, and JOHN PRESTON BEECHER has transacted business in the City of New York by the name of H. B. KIRK & CO. for more than three years, has been terminated by mutual consent, and it being desired to continue said business by the same partnership name, now, therefore, we, the said HARFORD B. KIRK, HENRY F. MOORE, and WILLIAM G. MOORE, do hereby certify that the persons intending to continue business of the said firm name of H. B. KIRK & CO., with their respective places of business, are HARFORD B. KIRK, who resides at New York City, in the State of New York; HENRY F. MOORE, who resides at Bayonne City, in the State of New Jersey, and WILLIAM G. MOORE, who resides in the City and County of New York, in the State of New York.

Dated November 5th, 1897.

HARFORD B. KIRK,
HENRY F. MOORE,
WILLIAM G. MOORE,
JNO. PRESTON BEECHER.
by JNO. S. BEECHER, Att'y in fact.

City of New York, County of New York, ss.: On this 5th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, before me personally appeared HARFORD B. KIRK, HENRY F. MOORE, and WILLIAM G. MOORE, and JOHN S. BEECHER, attorney in fact for JOHN PRESTON BEECHER, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the above instrument, and have severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

LEON SANDERS,
Notary Public, No. 6, New York County.

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PREMIER LAURIER'S VISIT

The Canadian Government Desires a Settlement of All Disputes with the United States.

SEALING MATTER SECONDARY

General Agreement on Questions in Controversy to be Proposed to Washington Authorities in a Friendly Spirit.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The authorities here have been advised that the arrival to-morrow of Sir Winfred Laurier, Premier of Canada; Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine in the Laurier Cabinet, and other officials of the Dominion is to have an important bearing, not only on the Bering Sea controversy, but upon all the pending questions which have been sources of international complication between the United States and Canada, including the passage of alien laborers to and from Canada, the North Atlantic fisheries question, the presence of many Americans in the Klondike territory belonging to Canada, and in the mining regions of British Columbia, the fisheries trouble along the great lakes, the bonding privileges granted Canadian railroads, the controversy over rights in Frazer River, British Columbia, and in Puget's Sound, and the question of a reciprocity arrangement betwen the United States and Canada.

There is direct and definite information that Sir Wilfrid comes prepared to take up all these questions, and if possible include them in one general settlement whereby the constant friction they have engendered may be overcome. On some of these subjects he will confer with President McKinley, and on at least one of them—that relating to alien laborers crossing the border—will suggest such mutual modification of present restrictions as in his opinion will be of material advantage to the thousands of Americans now in the Klondike and British Columbian mining country, and at the same time will be of advantage to Canada along the eastern border.

The essential features of Sir Wilfrid's mission were communicated to the officials here by persons fully advised of the Premier's plans, and it can be said that the suggestion that the decks be cleared of existing disputes between Canada and the United States met with the favor of the Administration.

The Sealing Controversy.

While the Bering Sea question occasioned the visit of the Canadian Premier, the Canadian authorities attach much less importance to it than they do to the other questions mentioned. They say that the Canadian sealing interest is confined almost entirely to the far western territory, where the sealers fit out, and that even there a considerable percentage of the so-called Canadian sealers hail from Seattle, San Francisco, and other American ports, who sail from Canadian ports under the British flag.

What basis of settlement can be reached is not disclosed, but little doubt, it is said, is felt by the Canadians that an amicable adjustment can be made. Among the plans suggested is that of an indemnity large enough to permit Canada to buy out the sealers and retire them from business. With this done, the United States, Russia, Japan, Great Britain, and Canada would be able to join in the suppression of pelagic sealing. There is no determination, however, to advance this plan in preference to others, and the scope of the settlement will remain in doubt until the negotiations open.

Border Immigration.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates will urge strongly that the border immigration question be settled, and on this point will confer with the President. Under the Premier's direction the Canadian Parliament passed an alien immigration law last Spring, by which American contractors and American labor were barred from competing in the work on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, a Government undertaking in Western Canada. On the other hand, it is claimed by the Canadians that about 5,000 Americans are in the Klondike territory belonging to Canada and that fully 10,000 American contract laborers are working in the mines of British Columbia.

The United States immigration laws, it is asserted, are administered with harshness along the Canadian border and are a daily source of irritation. Sir Wilfrid therefore will suggest that the causes of irritation be removed on both sides, and it is understood that he is prepared to offer a repeal of Canadian restrictions in the Klondike and other regions if the administration of the American law is made more lenient.

Transportation to the Klondike.

In this connection, also, the co-operation of the United States is desired in the plans of the Canadian authorities to provide an easy route to the Klondike. The proposed route is by boat from Fort Wrangell to the St. Stickene River, which is in territory belonging to the United States, and up the Stickene via Tasland Lake to the Yukon River, and thence to the gold fields.

As the Stickene River is on American soil, it is desired to overcome any possible controversy, although the treaty of Washington is said to make the navigation of the river free to the Canadians and Americans alike. The need of this short route under the patronage of the Dominion is felt by the Canadian Premier to be imperative, in view of information that 15,000 Australians will come to the Klondike in the Spring. Fully 50,000 colonists are expected to enter the new gold mining region next year.

Customs Reciprocity.

On the matter of reciprocity the general purpose of the negotiations will be to give the United States the benefit of the minimum clause of the present Canadian law in exchange for the 20 per cent. reduction allowed under the Dingley law. The desire of Sir Wilfrid and his associates will be to confine the arrangement to a few important articles, allowing time to develop its usefulness and extend its scope. On the part of Canada the articles likely to be proposed for reciprocity are fish, coal, lumber, and barley.

On the part of the United States, the articles likely to figure in the negotiations are coal, coal oil, corn, railway, and electrical supplies, machinery of all kinds, agricultural implements, native woods, watches, clocks, cotton, and certain forms of iron and steel. The Canadian law permits a one-eighth reduction of duties this year and one-fourth reduction next year to such countries as give advantage to Canada. At present British goods get this reduction, while American goods do not.

The Fisheries Dispute.

The North Atlantic fisheries controversy is of long duration. It took a menacing aspect some years ago, and at that time a fisheries commission convened at Washington and made a modus vivendi, serving as a temporary settlement. The modus is still in operation, and under it American vessels must pay a license to the Canadians for transshipping at Canadian ports, taking bait, and other privileges. The license system has proved to be a hardship, and efforts will be made to reach a more satisfactory system.

It is known to the officials here that the Canadian Premier comes to Washington desirous of adopting a plan once proposed by Mr. Blaine, viz., that of lumping the controversies into one general settlement, the details to be settled by a commission representing both countries. Sir Wilfrid is the more anxious to do this, as his administration inherited the controversies from preceding ministries. He has long been the advocate of the most conciliatory and friendly relations with the United States, and now that he has come into power he will seek to give this sentiment practical effect.

He and his party are expected to reach New York to-night and to come here to-morrow. Some of the Premier's closest friends were at the State Department to-day arranging for his visit and indicating the foregoing broad scope of the questions desired to be brought forward.

Naval Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Commodore R. B. Wallace, formerly Commandant of the Newport Naval Station, has been placed on the retired list on account of age. The following promotions will be made in the line of the navy as a result: Capt. John C. Watson, to be Commodore; Commander F. E. Chadwick, to be Captain; Lieut. Commander F. M. Wise, to be Commander; Lieut. Thomas F. Pheps, Jr., to be Lieutenant Commander; Lieut. (junior grade) Marbury Johnston, to be Lieutenant, and Ensign G. H. Burrage to be Lieutenant.

TO RELIEVE THE WHALERS.

The Revenue Cutter Bear to be Sent to Bering Sea to Aid the Ice Bound Fleet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—There was a conference at the White House to-day attended by Secretaries Gage, Long, and Alger, Commodore Melville and Commander Dickens of the Navy, and Capt. Shoemaker, Commander of the Revenue Marine Service, to consider measures for the relief of the American whaling fleet, said to be destitute and ice-bound in Bering Sea. It was decided to send the revenue cutter Bear to the relief of the whalers. She is now at Seattle, Washington, having just arrived from Alaska. Orders have been issued to put her in condition for the voyage at once, and Capt. Shoemaker says she will be ready to sail as soon as she can be provisioned, which will take but a short time.

President McKinley is much interested in the matter, and asked many questions of those present at the conference. From a naval chart which Commander Dickens brought to the White House, the probable location of the fleet was pointed out, and Commodore Melville gave his opinion as to how the vessels might be reached. It is probable that the Bear will stop at some point on the Alaskan coast and take aboard reindeer and dogs to be used in crossing the ice floes when the vessel can no longer be navigated.

Secretary Long has received a number of appeals from Congressmen and other persons on the Pacific coast for some action by the Government for the relief of the whaling vessels. A San Francisco newspaper has submitted to the department a proposition to supply food and other needed stores for the whalers if the department would undertake to get them to the distressed sailors. This proffer was made because the Navy Department itself had no authority, in the absence of Congressional sanction, to furnish any supplies.

Secretary Long held a conference with the Chief of the Navigation Bureau to-day, and then sent a telegram to the commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard requesting him to procure for the guidance of the department all information obtainable as to the probable amount of stores needed, the situation of the whalers, and other facts bearing upon the case. The Secretary decided that none of the naval vessels on the Pacific coast was suitable for the transportation of the supplies, and for this reason the Bear was named for the duty.

JUDGE WALKER FEARN RESIGNS.

President of the Egyptian International Court Lays Down Office.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Walker Fearn, one of the Judges appointed by the President on the Egyptian International Court, has resigned on account of ill health.

His successor is to be nominated by the President and formally appointed by the Khedive, his salary being paid by the Egyptian Government. Mr. Fearn was formerly United States Minister to Greece, and later Chief of the Foreign Board of the World's Fair.

SENECA INDIAN LAND CASES.

Suggestion from Washington for Making Their Settlements Easier.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—In the annual report of W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a reference is made to the New York Indians. The Commissioner says the Indians suffer, and the Indian Bureau is embarrassed by legal difficulties growing out of the individual property rights of the Indians of the Seneca Nation.

Under the laws of the State of New York, sole jurisdiction in land matters is conferred on the peacemakers' courts of the Seneca Nation, which the Commissioner characterizes: "Tribunals of fully established ignorance and alleged corruptibility." The defeated parties usually appeal to Washington, and it is difficult to make the Indians understand that the Indian Office cannot interfere.

The agent among the Senecas has been directed to prepare a petition for signature by the Indians, asking the Legislature to give the State courts appellate jurisdiction in land cases, and when the petition is submitted to the Commissioner it will be sent to the New York Legislature with strong recommendations.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. Hunter of Kentucky Minister to Guatemala and Honduras.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The President to-day made the following appointments:

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Guatemala and Honduras—W. GODFREY HUNTER of Kentucky.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—JAMES A. WOOD for the District of New Hampshire, EDWARD T. FRANKS for the Second District of Kentucky.

Collector of Customs for the District of New London, Conn.—THOMAS O. THOMPSON.

Agent for the Indians at Lemhi, Idaho—EDWIN M. YERIAN.

Register of the Land Office at La Grande, Oregon—EDWARD W. BARTLETT.

Receivers of Public Moneys of the United States—THOMAS C. BURNS at Mitchell, South Dakota; ROBLEY D. HARRIS at Sydney, Neb.

Member of the Missouri River Commission—Major WILLIAM LOUIS MARSHALL, Corps of Engineers.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, the new Minister to Guatemala and Honduras, is one of the leaders in the Republican Party in Kentucky. He served as a member of Congress in the last House. He was the candidate of his party for the United States Senatorship, but after a long struggle had to give way to Senator Deboe, a few Republicans refusing to support Dr. Hunter.

DECISION AGAINST DURRANT.

United States Supreme Court Acts in the California Murder Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The United States Supreme Court to-day affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court for the California Circuit refusing a writ of habeas corpus to William Henry Theodore Durrant, under sentence of death for the murdar of Miss Blanche Lamont in San Francisco in April, 1895.

The decision permits the law to take its course with the condemned man. Chief Justice Fuller announced the court's conclusion, but made no remarks in doing so, save to cite a few authorities on which the court based its decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Durrant seems to have cleared the way for the execution of five other murderers sentenced to death, whose executions have been deferred pending the decision in the Durrant case.

Attorney Eugene Duprey of counsel for Durrant says, however, that he does not consider the decision final. He refuses, though, to say what action he proposes to take, and intimates that he is afraid snap judgment will be taken by the State officials if he announces his intentions for the future.

The State's Attorney says the only thing left to Durrant in his legal fight is an appeal from the order of the Supreme Court. This appeal, he believes, will not be taken because he believes Durrant's counsel will decide it would be useless.

Fort Custer to be Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The War Department, acting upon the recommendation of Gen. Wade, commanding the Department of Dakota, has ordered the abandonment of Fort Custer, Mon. Gen. Wade also recommended the abandonment of Fort Assiniboine, Mon., but it is understood the department thinks it is impracticable to take that course at this time of the year. One of the reasons for abandoning Custer is that its sanitary condition is bad, and the water supply not what it should be. Troops A, B, E, and K, Tenth Cavalry, and Companies A and D of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, are now stationed at Custer. It is expected that some of these troops will be sent to the new military post, Fort Harrison, near Helena.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New York offices were appointed to-day as follows: Bullville, J. B. Montgomery; Corbywall, Henry Riley; Crosby, Fred Crosby; Dalton, Grant E. Moses; North Collins, Frank E. Gaylord; Point Rock, D. C. Smith; West Falls, John J. Snyder.

WOLCOTT SEES THE PRESIDENT.

The Senator Reports on the Bimetallic Commission's Work.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Senator E. O. Wolcott of Colorado, one of the Commissioners who has been in Europe in the interest of bimetallism, returned to this city to-night. He went immediately to his home, where he remained about half an hour and then went to the White House in response to a summons from President McKinley.

Senator Wolcott, it is understood, made an informal report of the results of the commission's visit in Europe. Senator Wolcott declined to talk for publication.

Senator Wolcott Down Town.

United States Senator Edward O. Wolcott, who has just returned from a mission as special United States Commissioner to Europe, was in the Wall Street district yesterday. He talked with President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank on the monetary situation and his European trip, and visited United States Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan. Senator Wolcott went to Washington in the evening.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William Davis, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, having served more than thirty years in the army, on his own application is retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. William A. Marye, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Tredegar Company, Richmond, Va., on official business pertaining to the inspection and delivery of projectiles.

Major William L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, having been appointed a member of the Missouri River Commission, vice Major William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from further duty as engineer officer, Department of the Missouri.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Frederick H. E. Ebstein, Twenty-first Infantry, Department of the East, is further extended five days.

Navy.

Surgeon J. R. Waggener is relieved from the Marion and ordered to resume duties at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Surgeon C. Biddle is detached from the Navy Department Nov. 12 and ordered to the Newport Nov. 13.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. T. Lowndes is detached from the Washington Navy Yard Nov. 12 and ordered to the Newport Nov. 13.

Gunner R. Sommers is detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence.

Sailmaker J. Roddy is detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence.

Carpenter B. F. Markham is detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence.

Paymaster J. E. Cann is detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence.

Lieut. M. L. Wood is detached from the Detroit and ordered to the Independence.

Lieut. J. B. Blish is detached from the Marion and ordered home. He has two months' leave.

Ensign H. Laning is detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence.

Boatswain L. R. Boland is detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence.

Ensign G. E. Gelm is detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence.

Lieut. T. Porter is detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence, in connection with the Mohican.

Ensign C. J. Lang is detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence.

Commander G. M. Book is detached from the Marion and ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard, in connection with the Mohican.

Lieut. H. M. Dombaugh is detached from the Marion and ordered to the Independence.

Lieut. J. F. Luby is detached from the Iowa Nov. 13 and ordered to the Newport.

Lieut. A. C. Almy is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Wilmington Nov. 12.

Lieut. J. M. Orchard is detached from the Wilmington Nov. 12 and ordered to the Iowa Nov. 13.

Lieut. E. T. Witherspoon is detached from the Constellation Nov. 11 and ordered to the Newport Nov. 13.

Lieut. A. Rust is detached from the Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Nov. 11 and ordered to the Newport Nov. 13.

Ensign E. L. Bisset is detached from the Marblehead and ordered to the Newport.

CHIEF McCULLAGH'S SALARY.

Argument in Injunction Proceedings Against Paying It Made Yesterday.

Argument on the application for an injunction to restrain the city from paying and John McCullagh from receiving pay as Chief of Police was heard yesterday by Justice Beach in the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The case was presented in the form of a taxpayer's action, Joseph Murphy of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic appearing as the applicant. He was represented by George Gordon Battle. J. Proctor Clarke, Assistant Corporation Counsel, opposed the application.

Mr. Battle argued that the appointment of McCullagh was illegal in that he had not passed a competitive examination as required by the Constitution and the statute; that the law expressly declared that all promotions in the Police Department must be made after such examination, where practicable; that in the case of the Chief of Police examination is practicable, and that no action of the local or State Civil Service Board could exempt the office in defiance of the law without showing that after effort had been made to hold an examination it was found to be impracticable.

Mr. Clarke quoted the Brooklyn case of Chittenden against Wurster, in which the Court of Appeals decided that a taxpayer's action by inunction was not the proper form for redress, and then said he was willing to argue the McCullagh case on its merits. He referred to the legislation following the report of the Lexow Committee, and said, in view of the increased power given to the Chief of Police by the Legislature, the Chief stood on different grounds to those on which Murray and Byrnes were subjected to competitive examination.

Mr. Clarke argued that with the increased powers attached to the office of Chief of Police the Chief was rightly exempt, under the law of 1883, which declares all heads of departments exempt from examination. He declared the Chief to be the head of the department and responsible for it, and that the commission was merely the administrative head and has no power or authority over the Chief or over the uniformed force.

Mr. Battle quoted from the Consolidation act, which declares "the four Commissioners, the head of the Police Department," and explained that the ruling of the majority of the Court of Appeals Judges in the Chittenden cases had been questioned in very strong terms in three minority opinions.

The affidavits of Commissioners Andrews, Moss, and Smith as to the impracticability of making the Chief pass a competitive examination were offered by Mr. Clarke in submitting his papers. Mr. Battle objected that the affidavits had not been submitted to him, and that he was entitled to an opportunity to submit affidavits in rebuttal.

Justice Beach agreed with him and gave counsel until Monday to submit their briefs.

WHEEL FOR THE MIKADO'S SON.

Fancy Bicycle Shown in Reading for the Japanese Crown Prince.

READING, Penn., Nov. 8.—In the window of a furniture establishment in this city there is a handsome bicycle, made by a local company, by special order from the Japanese Minister at Washington, for the Mikado's son, Crown Prince of Japan.

It is elaborately and beautifully decorated, contains all the latest improvements, and, with the heir to the Japanese throne astride, is expected to create a sensation in that country. It will shortly be sent to Japan.

Washington-New York Bicycle Trial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—F. M. Dampman, a professional rider of the Wilmington (Del.) Wheel Club, left here at 6 o'clock this morning for New York in an attempt to break the bicycle record made about a month ago by Lieut. Wise of the army. W. S. Ray, also of Wilmington, paced him for a distance of about fifteen miles, but Dampman rode most of the distance to Baltimore alone, which place he reached at 9:40. He was then in good condition and ahead of schedule time.

FISH COMMISSION'S WORK

Extensive Operations Carried On All Over the Country by the General Government.

MILLIONS OF FRY PLANTED

New England Cod Stations Make Large Outputs—Propagation of the Lobster—Salmon and Shad Distributions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—United States Fish Commissioner John J. Brice has submitted to the President a summary of the work accomplished by the Fish Commission since Dec. 1, 1896.

In the course of the season's operations at the cod stations in New England 180,000,000 eggs were collected, from which 98,000,000 fry were liberated on the natural spawning grounds along the coast of Massachusetts. The results secured were 40,000,000 fry in excess of the previous year. Pains were taken to plant the fry on their natural spawning grounds instead of liberating them, as heretofore, in the immediate vicinity of the stations, where less favorable conditions of food, temperature, &c., prevail.

At the completion of the cod work, the propagation of the flat fish (Winter flounder) was undertaken at Wood's Holl, Mass., on a scale much larger than heretofore, as evidenced by an output of over 64,000,000 of fry from a total collection of 80,000,000 eggs.

To further extend the propagation of the lobster, the most important crustacean in the waters of the United States, which is now rapidly decreasing, it was arranged not only to cover the region in the vicinity of Wood's Holl and Gloucester, but also to make systematic collections from fishermen operating on the entire coast between Rockland, Me., and Noank, Conn. As a result of this extension of the work, notwithstanding the poor catch, over 128,000,000 eggs were secured, producing 115,000,000 fry—an increase of 20,000,000.

To further test the feasibility of the introduction of Quinnat salmon in Eastern waters, 5,000,000 eggs were transferred from the Battle Creek (Cal.) station during the Fall of 1896, and as a result 4,000,000 fry were liberated during last Spring in rivers in Maine.

The acclimatization of the steel-head trout in Eastern waters was continued. Assurance has been received of the successful introduction of the Atlantic salmon in the Hudson and Delaware Rivers. The rainbow trout, native only to the mountain streams of the Pacific coast, has been successfully acclimatized in nearly every State east of the Rocky Mountains. Reports from all sections of the country indicate the successful naturalization of the large-mouthed black bass in streams hitherto unoccupied by them. An introduction of both species of the crapple into the Potomac River has resulted from a small plant made by the commission in 1894.

Last Summer the Albatross entered on an important examination of the salmon streams of Alaska. The active prosecution of the fisheries in certain streams threatens to reduce seriously the supply unless effective measures are taken to overcome the destruction. The conditions are so various along the 3,000 miles of the Alaskan coast on which the salmon fishing is done that no general protective law can be framed that will apply to all regions. The inquiries will be resumed next year.

Near Albemarle Sound over 27,000,000 shad eggs were collected. This, with the collections on the Potomac, Susquehanna, and Delaware Rivers made an aggregate of over 203,000,000 for the season's work, an increase of 55,000,000 over the year preceding. With the establishment of auxiliary stations at a few points along the Atlantic coast there is little doubt after this year's experience that the work can be increased largely.

The lake fisheries received particular attention, and, although owing to restrictive legislation the field for the collection of lake trout and whitefish eggs is confined to Lakes Superior, Erie, and Ontario, a larger collection than in the past is anticipated.

Arrangements have been made for increasing the collection of the landlocked salmon by the opening of an additional station on Grand Lake stream, Maine. Owing to the partial failure in the catch of Atlantic salmon last Spring, when the brood-fish were collected for the Fall work, it is doubtful that the collections this year will exceed 3,000,000.

The trout stations in the various sections of the country have made fair collections of eggs, and though the season is not yet sufficiently advanced for definitely determining the output, there is little doubt that the outputs of all past seasons will be exceeded. During the Spring and Fall the usual distributions of yearling bass and crappie were made, and a carload of tautog was sent to the Pacific and planted off the Farallone Islands.

HERR MOST AT IT AGAIN.

He and Anarchist Mowbray at Work to Extinguish Capitalists.

John Most and Charles W. Mowbray, the English Anarchist, were the principal speakers last evening at the Anarchists' meeting in Clarendon Hall to commemorate the execution of the Chicago Anarchists, Parsons, Spies, Engel, and Fischer, for complicity in the killing of policemen by throwing a bomb on Nov. 11, 1886.

Anarchist Mowbray declared that the men were entirely innocent, and were simply victims of a plot of capitalists who wanted to strike terror to the hearts of workmen.

John Most said that the cry could already be heard that capitalists and policemen and monarchies and Presidents and priests must go. Although the Chicago Anarchists were dead, their spirits were living in the Anarchists that still lived, and were inciting a spirit of rebellion that will not down until modern society is overthrown.

When he described the throwing of the bomb, some one in the audience exclaimed: "One bomb was not enough."

Most said: "If there had been a dozen bombs thrown on that night they might have done some service."

Mary Dusenberry's Will.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The will of Mary Dusenberry, late of Sing Sing, was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court here to-day. She left an estate of $14,000 real and $1,000 personal property. She gives $2,000 to the Sing Sing branch of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals, of which for over a quarter of a century she had been Secretary, and $1,000 to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. The remainder of the estate goes to cousins and friends.

NO FOOTBALL IN GEORGIA.

Bill Prohibiting the Game Passed by the Lower House.

ATLANTA, Nov. 8.—Without one word of discussion the House of Representatives, by a vote of 91 to 3, to-day passed the anti-football bill, and it is now on its way to the Senate. This result was anticipated, notwithstanding the warm opposition of the State University, which, recovering from the shock of Student Von Gamon's death, tried to stem the tide of opposition in order to save the game.

A powerful card was played by an application to the mother of the dead student, to which she responded by petitioning the Legislature not to prohibit a game which her son had loved so well. "I approve," she said, "of football as a college game to develop those who would otherwise lose all interest in athletics."

The bill as passed to-day provides that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to come together and play a prize or match game of football in any park or other place in this State where a fee is charged for admission to the game. One thousand dollars' fine or one year in the penitentiary, or both, was fixed as the penalty.

Three Drawn Bouts at Greenpoint.

Caspar Leon of this city and J. Glyn of Delaware did twenty rounds of hard fighting at the Greenpoint Athletic Club last night. They fought at 115 pounds. Leon had the advantage all through the first ten rounds, but Glyn stood the punishment, and in the last ten rounds evened matters up enough to get a draw. The first bout of the evening, between Collyer and Kane, of ten rounds at 150 pounds, was declared a draw, as was the ten-round bout between Kyle and Butler.

Janowski and Walbrodt Draw.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—To-day in the third game in the chess match which began on Nov. 3 at the Chess Club Centrum between Janowski, the Parisian expert, and Walbrodt, the Berlin expert, the result was a draw.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Participants in the Long Island City Wheelmen's Century Liable to L. A. W. Discipline.

IMPORTANT RULING ASKED

Racing Board May Define the Status of Women in Century Runs—Dorntee's Proposition Favored for State Division—New York-Washington Record.

A ruling on an issue of as great moment as has been raised for many years will be officially demanded of the National League of American Wheelmen Racing Board in connection with the so-called century run under the auspices of the Long Island City Wheelmen, which was held on Sunday from Long Island City to Oakdale and return. All the starters were notified that prizes would be awarded to the first five finishing, which to all intents and purposes made of the century run a hundred-mile road race. One hundred and eleven cyclists, eight of whom were women, competed, and, according to a strict interpretation of League of American Wheelmen racing rules and the Racing Board's ruling, each and every wheelman participating has made himself liable to discipline from both the League of American Wheelmen and the Century Road Club.

Will R. Pitman, the member of the New York State Racing Board, within whose jurisdiction the run was held, said yesterday that, as is required of him in all matters that come under his cognizance, he will send reports of the run to Albert Mott, Chairman of the National Racing Board, and ask for a ruling.

According to the conditions of the run, two counts may be enforced against each participant—one for riding in a road race on Sunday, and the second for competing with women. The run or race started from Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, at 8 o'clock A. M., and the winner, who was Charles Mock of the Triumph Wheelmen, completed the distance in less than six hours. The women riding were Miss Nellie Benson of the Riverside Wheelmen, Miss Aggie Harnach of the Crescent Wheelmen, Miss E. Orlup, Miss L. D. Cole, Mrs. E. Adair, and Miss A. Dailey, all of New York; Mrs. W. H. Kahn of Long Island City and Mrs. J. Van Kleck of the Empire State Wheelmen, Brooklyn. Miss Benson was the fifth in, winning one of the prizes, covering the distance in 6 hours 21 minutes.

The issue raised in this run has long been evaded by Chairman Mott. He has ruled that an amateur cannot ride in a century run for money prizes, even when they are not offered for time or distance, without losing his amateur status. He has repeatedly suspended riders, permanently or temporarily, for competing with women.

Following the racing rules and official rulings, racing authorities believe Chairman Mott, to be consistent, must suspend or otherwise discipline each participant of the Long Island City Wheelmen's run. Wheelmen of prominence express expectation that Mr. Mott will declare on the status of women in century runs for prizes.

To Strengthen the State Division.

George W. Dorntee, who is one of the two candidates for the Chief Consulship of the Massachusetts Division of the L. A. W., was in New York yesterday, and spoke of a plan he intended to promote in the event of his election, which met with considerable favor among the New York Division officers with whom he conferred. Mr. Dorntee proposes to set aside 10 per cent. of the sum derived from the fees for admission to membership in the L. A. W. and of the renewal charges to contribute toward the expenses of the local Consuls in advancing the work of the league and in gaining stronger membership. How to strengthen the State Division has been a much mooted question at its every session and those who heard Mr. Dorntee's proposition declared it was the most feasible yet presented.

Wise's Record Broken.

The record for the course between New York and Washington, made by Lieut. H. D. Wise of the United States Army and a member of the New York Athletic Club, of 27 hours 31 minutes, was broken by C. De Leon of the Acme Wheelmen of Jersey City Saturday night and Sunday. De Leon completed the distance in 20 hours and 5 minutes. He left City Hall, New York, at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night, and experienced fairly good weather conditions on his trip, whereas Lieut. Wise was hampered almost all the way by fogs, rain, and muddy roads. De Leon rode a seventeen-pound wheel of 96 gear. Lieut. Wise has expressed his intention of trying the course again.

Meeting of the Consuls.

The City Consuls of the League of American Wheelmen State Division will meet to-morrow evening at the Oriental Hotel, Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, to consider matters of interest to city wheelmen.

GOLF GAMES THIS WEEK.

Ladies to Play for the Championship at Ardsley—The Westchester Tournament.

Golf events this week are limited to Ardsley and the Westchester Country Club for the big events. They will, however, occupy all the week, beginning to-day, with the ladies' golf championship of the Ardsley Club. This is a semi-annual contest, the first being held last Spring, when Miss Lillian Brooks won. She will have several strong opponents to meet, for the lady golfers of Ardsley have increased both in numbers and ability. Mrs. A. D. Cochrane, recent winner of the Bacon Cup, and Miss Kittredge will be among the possible winners. The match will be eighteen holes, medal play, scratch.

The last big tournament in the Metropolitan League previous to the three-day event during Thanksgiving week at Lakewood, will commence to-morrow on the links of the Westchester Country Club, and continue through Saturday. An interesting programme has been arranged, the different contests coming as follows:

Wednesday, 9:30 A. M.—Qualifying round; thirty-six holes; medal play; scratch; for the Country Club Cup and the Consolation Cup; gold medal for the best score. In case over forty cards are handed in a pewter cup will also be given, to be played for by all left in after the thirty-two best qualifying scores; eighteen holes; medal play.

Thursday, 9:30 A. M.—Country Club Cup; first round eighteen holes; match play; open to the sixteen players making the best scores in the qualifying round. 10 A. M.—Consolation Cup; open to the second sixteen qualifying; eighteen holes; match play. 11 A. M.—Pewter Cup; eighteen holes; medal play; handicap. 1 P. M.—Country Club Cup; second round. 1:30 P. M.—Consolation Cup; second round.

Friday, 9:30 A. M.—Country Club Cup; semi-finals. 10 A. M.—Consolation Cup; semi-finals. 1 P. M.—Country Club Cup; final round. 1:30 P. M.—Consolation Cup; final round.

Saturday, 9:30 A. M.—Pelham Bay Cup; team match, to be played for by members of the same club; each club to be represented by four players; eighteen holes; medal play; a memento to go to each player of the winning team, also a memento to the lowest individual score, whether he plays on the winning team or not. The cup to become the property of the club wining it.

This last event is attracting general attention among golf clubs, and the team entries will probably be larger than in the recent Morristown tournament, that contest the teams consisted of six men. At Westchester the number has been placed at four, which will give the smaller clubs an opportunity of making a good representation. St. Andrew's, Morris County, Baltusrol, Meadowbrook, Knollwood, Fairfield, Richmond County, and probably Dyker Meadow will all be among the team contestants.

Another interesting feature about the popularity of team matches is that the Ardsley Club has undertaken the novel and somewhat heroic task of holding an inter-club team match of women on Thursday. The club teams are to consist of five women each, and, besides a cup given by A. D. Cochrane to the winning team, the individual victors will receive special souvenirs.

Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago, and one of the Vice Presidents of the United States Golf Association, has been in the city for a few days, and left for the West yesterday.

GOSSIP FOR HORSEMEN.

Central Park Academy's Opening Music Ride—What Thoroughbred Breeders Complain Of.

When the indoor season at the Central Park Riding Academy closed last Spring, the proprietors, Heinemann Brothers, began to make extensive preparations. More space for spectators was made without encroaching upon any of the ring space, and new decorations were added. The bed of the big riding ring has been replaced with a newer and a firmer one, and a new coat of top dressing of tanbark has been laid. The prospect for a successful season of indoor riding is bright, for a large increase in patronage has been booked.

The opening music ride of the season will be held to-morrow night, for which an entertaining programme has been arranged. There will be evolutions in high school by a number of well-known equestrians; a wild cavalry charge, a game of jeu de barre, and probably a game of football on horseback. There will also be exhibitions in tandem riding, and high-jump contests.

Organized movements for the improvement of their condition by breeders and owners of thoroughbreds have in the past grown up in a night like mushrooms, and then died a quiet death. So frequently has this sort of thing occurred during the past two years that when a number of breeders and owners formed an agreement not long since, pledging themselves not to enter into stakes framed on the guaranteed basis, the management of the various racing associations took little or no notice of the matter. They thought the movement would meet the fate of all similar movements that have been got up and then allowed to die during the past two years, with the exception of the Saratoga Racing Association. This latter association, upon investigating the matter, found that the pledge of a number of wealthy owners would make a decided fight against guaranteed stakes, and immediately it declared off its rich list of guaranteed fixtures for 1899 and 1900.

It remains to be seen now what action the metropolitan associations will take in the matter. Recently a number of exceedingly rich stakes on a guaranteed basis were framed for 1899 and 1900 by the Coney Island Jockey Club, and if the metropolitan associations heed the protests of the breeders and horsemen these events will have to be declared off.

The reason for the attack on stakes framed on the guaranteed basis, it is explained, is that the breeders and owners, while running for a rich prize, are in reality racing for their own money. The stakes are arranged so that the owners of colts or fillies nominated as yearlings, or as the produce of any named mare, are obliged to pay profits from time to time, and on the day of the race a fair-sized starting fee. The "kickers" claim that in this manner the associations gradually amass a sum almost equal to the guaranteed value of the stake, and so have to add only a few hundreds to make the purse of thousands of dollars complete. They want the associations to give them a larger percentage of the gate receipts, and it is toward this end that their movement is aiming.

TURF VICTORY FOR MR. CROKER.

His Bay Filly Georgiana Wins the Chellows Plate at Lingfield Park.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—At the first day's racing of the Lingfield Park November meeting to-day Richard Croker's three-year-old bay filly Georgiana won the Chellows Plate.

This race is of 100 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, winner and second horse free.

There were six starters over the course, one mile straight, and the following was the result in detail:

Mr. Richard Croker's 3-year-old b. f. Georgiana, by Minting-Democracy 1
Mr. R. Devereaux's 3-year-old b. f. Yours, by Melton-Your Grace 2
Mr. W. Homfray's 3-year-old b. c. Bantry Bay, by Kendal-Hamperley 3

BILLIARD EXPERTS TO MEET.

Tournament for World's Championship, Madison Square Garden.

For the tournament for the championship of the world at eighteen-inch balk-line billiards, one shot allowed in balk spaces or at the anchor, which is to be held in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, this city, during the week beginning Nov. 29, the following leading experts have entered: George F. Slosson, Frank C. Ives, Maurice Daly, Jacob Schaefer, and George Sutton.

At a meeting of the players yesterday afternoon at the warerooms of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, the following conditions were agreed to:

The entrance fee for each player is to be $100.

The games in the tournament are to be 500 points each, and subsequent games for defending the title to the emblem 600 points.

Each player in the tournament is to play every other player. The winner of the greatest number of games will be awarded the championship, the custody of the emblem, and 50 per cent. of the prize money, of which the second man will receive 30 per cent., and the third man 20 per cent.

The prize money will consist of the entrance fees, the net box office receipts, and the sum of $1,250, contributed by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, which is also to give a handsome emblem of the championship.

The tournament will be governed by the rules governing contests for the emblem of the world's championship at the fourteen-inch balk-line game of billiards, with the changes necessitated by the change to eighteen-inch lines, one shot in the balk spaces or at the anchor.

Nassau Club Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Nassau Boat Club at "The Arena," last night, these officers were elected: President—Frederick Vilmar; Vice President—Charles L. Burnham; Secretary-Treasurer—J. M. Davis; Captain—H. V. Cleaver; Lieutenant—O. J. Stephens; Trustees—John H. Abeel, O. D. Thees, Thomas E. Deeley, Edward A. Maher, Jr., and L. N. Mackey.

English Cricketers in Australia.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Nov. 8.—The Victorian team, in the first innings of the cricket match with the English eleven headed by Capt. Stoddart, were all out to-day for 306 runs. At the close of play on Saturday the Australians had scored 273 runs for six wickets, from which it will be seen that the home players were put out with great rapidity to-day.

Curley Defeats Haley at Boxing.

NEWCASTLE, England, Nov. 8

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Old Homestead—8:15.
ASTORIA HOTEL—Concert—8:30.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15.
CASINO—The Belle of New York—8:10.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Devil's Disciple—8:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Cumberland '61—8:15.
GARDEN—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—McFadden's Row of Flats—8:30.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The First Born—A Night Session—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Cooing Dove—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MANHATTAN—Miss Francis of Yale—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 9, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

WHO STOPS THE WAY!

The very able and convincing report of the three Commissioners appointed by the Appellate Division gives new life to the project of rapid transit and new hope to a community long ago grown weary almost to despair of the defeats and delays to which an enterprise urgently demanded by them and having their express sanction at the polls was subjected by interested opposition and the abuse of law. The report of Messrs. WILLIAMS, SMITH, and YOUNG will not only convince the judgment of the people of New York; it will awaken their enthusiasm. The Commissioners have written in a broad spirit. They have kept in mind the fact that the city is not dead, but alive and growing.

"The convenience of a system of rapid transit must be conceded," said the Appellate Division, in May, 1896, at the end of the long opinion which annulled the results of all the labors of the Rapid Transit Commissions. The authors of this report do not grudgingly "concede"; they assert, insist, and demonstrate the necessity of an entirely new and adequate rapid transit system. The city's population has doubled in twenty-five years, but its passenger travel has quadrupled. During the past ten years the increase in travel has been at the annual rate of 20,000,000 passengers. Nothing but the substitution of mechanical for animal power and the construction of new surface lines has averted an appalling condition of unsatisfied demand for transportation and immense harm to the city's business interests. The people have voted for rapid transit, the Legislature has authorized it, and it nowhere meets any opposition except the influence of the Manhattan Elevated Railway and the representatives of $2,171,000 worth of property out of the $127,792,350 worth along the route proposed. The road, as planned, is practicable, and its cost will not increase the city debt beyond the Constitutional limit.

For these reasons the three Commissioners report to the court that the road ought to be built. Their report and recommendations read as if they had actually been written by men living in New York City and aware of its greatness, not by a resident of Clinton County or Canarsie, by men with a large-minded openness of view, not in a spirit of shriveled conservatism and bucolic fear of employing the public credit for a public purpose.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners have scrupulously heeded the criticisms of the Appellate Division upon their former plans and have met, as it seems to us, in the most full and satisfactory manner the objections that the court raised and made fatal to the Broadway route. The question of cost is no longer open to conjecture or debate. The testimony and the experience on which the Commissioners base their estimates are not open to doubt. They are conclusive. The conclusion of the report, that the road can be built for $30,000,000 and will not exceed $35,000,000 as an extreme limit, will be accepted by the court, we presume. It is not to be supposed that the Judges of the Appellate Division will reject the testimony of the expert engineers, the practical results worked out in other underground roads, and the careful and laborious computations of the commission and its engineer, and set up their own views upon a technical subject as to which they would command no higher respect than those of the average intelligent man.

The mind of the court being satisfied that the road can be constructed for $35,000,000, it will probably not be difficult to show that the addition of that sum to the city's indebtedness will not trench upon the 10 per cent. limit. As a matter of fact and of common sense, the whole sum would not at once be added to the debt, since the construction of the road will occupy four years. In these rapid transit matters it is well sometimes, not always, of course, but occasionally, to give the benefit of the doubt to the crowded, hustled, and slow-borne people of the city, and especially to give now and then a merciful thought to the 300,000 passengers who would use the new, swift road and consider it a boon. The law is made for the people. It should be employed for their behoof and advantage. At any rate, the people of Manhattan Island are going to be angrily impatient of any move looking for the postponement of rapid transit.

That brings up another point. On the 1st of January the consolidation under the charter will take place. In what way the relation of the debt of the present City of New York to the Constitutional limit will be affected by its absorption of its neighbors cannot be stated with positiveness. It is not beyond probability that the courts will sooner or later be asked to adjudicate the matter. In this the interested enemies of rapid transit may see and grasp at a final opportunity to cheat the people. They will be likely to institute proceedings purely for vexation and delay, hoping to defeat the underground road by deferring the issue of bonds for its beginning until after the consolidation. No Judge, we take it, would be so heedless of the public need and public opinion as to give aid and countenance to such dilatory proceedings except upon the most complete proof of merit and under an imperative sense of duty. For twenty-five years the city has striven to get actual rapid transit. It seems now to be very near the realization of its hopes and the execution of its projects. Any one who now sets up further cause of delay will be made to bear a responsibility too heavy to be borne with comfort unless the occasion of delay be just and of clearly demonstrable validity.

The lawyers and the courts have had rapid transit to themselves for twenty years. It is time for the men of the pick and shovel to have an inning. Who stops the way?

THE BOSSES.

The bosses have not come very well out of the elections. In this State the Democrats, who have for a year and more been deprived of the fostering care of a State boss, have effected a change of about 150,000 votes from the "normal year" of 1895 in their favor. This is at the expense of the Republicans, whose "honored leader" has never been in more complete control, nor more openly directed the organization. The honored leader is now in doubt whether he owns his own Legislature. And yet it is upon his proprietorship of the Legislature that he relies for the coercion of the Tammany boss, and the forcing of him to give up some of the spoils of victory. The honored leader himself explains his defeat by attributing it to "lies and mendacity." Either one alone he might, apparently, have withstood, but the combination has been too much for him. Considering the candor and accuracy of his own discussion of the issues, it seems to him very hard that his opponents should have been so unscrupulous, and that their unscrupulousness should have been so rewarded.

Neither has Boss HANNA in Ohio very much more reason to congratulate himself than Boss PLATT in New York, even if he should manage to scrape through in a State which has so long been trustworthily Republican. QUAY comes out rather better than either of the others, for the falling off in Pennsylvania has not been much more marked than in Massachusetts, which has never had a boss. As if to show that the "Democratic reaction" does not operate everywhere, an exception to it has to be noted in Maryland. There had never been the least question that Maryland was a Democratic State until Senator GORMAN took charge of the Democratic organization and arrayed the decency of the State against it and conducted it to three successive defeats, of which the third disposes of himself.

All these things indicate that the bosses and their henchmen greatly exaggerate the importance of their kind of "party organization" with which they delude the simple-minded partisan. In this State the Democrats had a boss until last year, and the result of his rule was two successive and crushing defeats before the Presidential campaign, in which he abstained from taking part. His wanton nomination of MAYNARD, which an unbossed party never would have made, was the cause of his undoing. It seems to be the natural fate of a boss to perpetrate one outrage too many upon public decency, as Boss HILL did in that case, and as it may turn out that Boss PLATT has done by allying his party with the cause of local misgovernment in this city. The notion that a boss is indispensable to efficient organization is sedulously inculcated by bosses, but the facts are against it. Not only can public sentiment, when it is once aroused, overwhelm a boss-led organization, but it can create its own organization. That is what it has done in this city, wher the sentiment in behalf of good government, and against the Republican boss's alliance with bad government, has improvised an organization that has cast half as many votes again as his own perfect machine. No wonder that such a performance fills Senator PLATT with disgust, nor that it excites a more candid boss, no less a person than Boss MCLAUGHLIN of Brooklyn, to say that "the Low vote is the most wonderful thing in the history of politics."

STREET CLEANING FOR THE NEXT FOUR YEARS.

How will the new City Government clean the streets? As BRENNAN and ANDREWS did or as WARING does?

The Street Cleaning Department will afford the most conspicuous test of the capacity and honest purposes of the new administration. Col. WARING has taught the people that the streets can be kept clean. They will expect them to be kept clean.

He has taught them to be observant of the everyday operations of his forces, of the sweeping of streets, the removal of filth, waste, refuse, and snow. They will be quick to notice and resent any backsliding.

The high standard WARING has set up will be a hard one to maintain. Tammany will fall short of it at once and far if it attempts to run the department for political or personal profit. The department must be kept as clean as a hound's tooth. Dirty jobbery and dirty politics will make dirty streets.

The new Mayor must bear in mind that thorough street cleaning has made the city more habitable and has diminished the death rate. No administration can get a higher death rate and political capital out of the same depa[illegible]ent.

COLLEGE REVIVALS.

The religious "revival" which is said to be in progress in a prominant woman's college in Massachusetts appears to have reached a stage that calls for the interference of the Faculty and of parents. The drift of things is pretty plainly indicated in a dispatch to our neighbor The Sun from which we quote:

"In the present term the feeling has increased so gradually that it is only by the comment of those who mix with the undergraduates at intervals of five or six weeks that the growth of the emotional tendency is clearly perceptible. Such observers say that there is a perfectly apparent atmosphere of suppressed excitement at the devotional exercises of the students. Looking down the rows of seniors one sees girl after girl with rapt, tense absorption clearly shown on her face, and with her hands clasping and unclasping in nervous contractions. Class prayer meetings are prolonged. There has been a decided breaking down of the reserve that has always tended to withhold the most energetically religious girl from attempting evangelical work among the more worldly of her classmates. Such evangelizing has been attempted, and, what is more remarkable, has been successful. The contagious tendency of such a movement cannot easily be overestimated. It has already reached the point where gatherings of eight or ten students in a dormitory room are as likely to take the form of prayer meetings as to be jollifications where candy making and story telling are the most serious claims upon the attention of those present."

It is evident that these young women are in greater need of the care of their mothers and their physicians than of the ministrations of revival exhorters or lay evangelists. From the point of view of spiritual welfare alone "revivals" of religion by means of emotional excitement and impulsive "conversion" are now disapproved by most persons of sincere piety. Their permanent results are out of all proportion to their intensity and the ferver of those who direct them. The excitement on which they usually depend for their chief effects is unhealthy and harmful. They are the frequent refuge of hypocritical and unworthy persons, and they sometimes leave behind them a train of unedifying consequences.

But at the woman's college where this revival is in progress matters have reached a pitch of urgency where the mental and bodily health of the students and the welfare of the college take precedence over all other considerations. A condition of religious frenzy or anything remotely approaching it is not desirable in a community of young persons. In men's colleges religious revivals have sometimes done harm by emphasizing moral or spiritual differences between those who did and those who did not yield to the prevailing excitement. In women's colleges they may do much graver injury through the greater emotional susceptibility of the subjects of their influence.

It is not likely that all or many of the parents of these young women had in view conversion to religion as one of the objects to be desired or attained at this college. Most of them would probably consider the spiritual training of their daughters as exclusively a home charge. Some might seriously censure the Faculty for allowing an emotional disturbance so prejudicial to the proper academic purposes of the college to gain ascendency in the minds of the pupils. In the time of JONATHAN EDWARDS these parents would have held views altogether at variance with the views they hold to-day, no doubt. But they are men and women of to-day, and the students are girls of to-day. The Faculty of the college must also be of to-day.

It is reported that the officers and teachers are already casting about for means "to preserve the best elements of the present state of affairs without encouraging the growth of emotional excitement." The elements of true religious feeling and conviction devoid of outward hysterical exhibitions should be sacredly preserved, and may be even if the emotional excitement be somewhat summarily cooled. The notion to be got rid of at the outset is that putting a stop to an unhealthy emotional disturbance in a girls' school is an attack on religion. That is a false notion. If the disturbance has reached a pitch where it is beginning to give the college Faculty uneasiness it is pretty plain that prompt decision and firm action are demanded.

One of our esteemed freak contemporaries has startled its readers, if its habitual readers are still capable of being startled, by diverting its yellow searchlight from the slums of New York into the library of the Vatican. There they have illuminated a manuscript which has escaped the notice of some sixty generations of searchers, being nothing less than the official report by PONTIUS PILATE of his interview with JESUS of Nazareth. It will be admitted that the discovery and publication of this manuscript constitute a "beat" of the first order, with the trifling proviso that the document turns out to be genuine. Our esteemed freak contemporary publishes an admission to that effect from Cardinal GIBBONS, in which the question of genuineness is treated with a highly prudent reserve. Want of space obliges our contemporary to omit the original Latin of the report, and to confine its publication to an English version which recalls by turns the Book of Mormon and the works of the lamented author of "The Prince of the House of David." It is somewhat painful as well as puzzling to observe that it also attempts to protect, by a notice of copyright, its literary property in a work which purports to be some 1,860 years of age. If it were permissible to offer a suggestion to a freak journal upon the score of good taste, it would be that there were subjects which might be held to be beyond the proper domain of "fakes."

Mr. HANNIS TAYLOR is scarcely candid in the explanation which he has felt to be required of his appearance in print as an expert upon the Cuban question. It is scarcely accurate to say that his recent writings upon the subject were "based upon facts accessible to everybody." His reports of his conversations with Spanish statesmen, for example, which added so much to the interest of his remarks, were in the nature of disclosures. And, however that may be, it is perfectly plain that the main value of the publications which he made "from a grave sense of public duty," regarded as "copy," lay in the fact that they proceeded from the late American Minister at Madrid. If he had published them anonymously, does he imagine that they would have attracted anything like the attention they did attract? To answer that question truthfully is to condemn the indiscretion of the ex-Minister, who makes his recent official connection with a serious international question his chief claim to a public hearing upon its subject matter. As we have before pointed out, this indiscretion must be found especially embarrassing by Mr. TAYLOR'S successor at Madrid, who will probably find the Spanish statesmen averse to telling him anything which they would not be willing to see in American print as soon as his term of service may be fulfilled by expiration or recall.

"The Louisville Journal has been compelled by the loss of readers to abandon its hostility to silver, and announces that it will hereafter support the Democratic platform without reserve."—"Matthew Marshall" in The Sun.

The Courier-Journal announces nothing of the kind. The writer in The Sun totally misconceives its position. It happens that the essence of the article in which Mr. WATTERSON gave up the attempt to guide the Kentucky Democrats into the paths of honesty and wisdom is reproduced on the editorial page of the same issue of The Sun that contains Mr. "Matthew Marshall's" perversion of it. These are WATTERSON'S words:

"We may regret the verdict against us, but we accept it. We shall make no further effort to direct the party course or counsels, or to share in any of the responsibilities of party leadership, having done our best, according to our conscience and belief, to divert our political associates from a policy and procedure the end of which no man can now foresee, the results of which we very much fear, both as to the welfare of the country and the party. But we are Democrats, not Republicans, and, nailing our flag to the masthead of honest money, free trade, and home rule, we shall in the character of a private soldier in the ranks contribute whatever we are able to the ascertainment and the vindication of Truth."

This passage gives evidence of deeper psychological uneasiness than usually attends defeat in an electoral contest for the Clerkship of a Court of Appeals, and we don't understand why a private soldier should want to nail a flag to the masthead. But the meaning is plain enough. The Courier-Journal will support the Democratic Party in Kentucky when it can do so without sacrifice of principle, but it will no longer attempt to force its sound-money principles upon a lot of 16-to-1 Jack o' Lantern chasers who happen to be the large majority of the party. WATTERSON hasn't gone over to free silver. He is despondent, not apostate.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is something of pathos in the almost constant failure of the Carlisle football players to win from their white antagonists honors more substantial and satisfactory than those incidental to a victor's respect. That sort of glory is, of course, by no means insignificant or worthless, and not a few successes give rewards far less precious, but nevertheless human nature is not content, much less happy, because of it. "Better than nothing" and "might be worse" are useful phrases on many occasions, but nobody uses them with even a pretense of enthusiasm. Yet these football battles tell an old story and their results should surprise no one. The Indian players are no doubt fine specimens of their tribes. They have strength, courage, and intelligence, and the game is one in which the training of their ancestors as well as of themselves adds to the chance of victory. But it is only occasionally that they win, and almost never when they face white boys from colleges large enough to give much chance for selection. This has always been the result when the two races have met. The contest was never easy. The Indians did many things well, but in no one thing have they ever surpassed or even equaled their rivals, and the unvarying results for them have been defeat and retreat. The Carlisle boys play good football, the white boys play better; the fathers of these Indians could read the signs of the forest like an open book, but the white man could read that book even more glibly, could follow a fainter trail, could ride a horse more wisely if not more safely, could shoot more accurately, and could fight, not more bravely, perhaps, but certainly with more effect.

—A resident of St. Louis began some time ago to save all the unnegotiable coins and substitutes for coins that were "passed" on him by the conductors of street cars. He now has an extensive collection; not very valuable, indeed, according to numismatic standards, but nevertheless of considerable interest. It includes a Mexican dollar that was deftly handed over in place of an American dollar, a plugged fifty-cent piece, a French franc that for the time did service for a quarter, an aluminium pool check, two brass beer checks, and a varied assortment of coins, big and little, all worn too smooth for the present owner to be sure in what guise they began their careers. This collection represents a sum of considerable magnitude, and, as its possessor happens to care more for honesty than for "getting even," he sees no way to dispose of it. His acquisitions might be duplicated in any city, particularly by those who, like him, do a good part of their street-car traveling in the hours of darkness. There are people who use coins of this sort as tips to barbers and waiters. Whether or not that is exactly defensible on moral grounds is a delicate question, but in the case of Canadian coins and others not absolutely counterfeit, the sin would seem to be venial at worst. Tips are blackmail, anyway, and he who is weak enough to pay it need not pretend to be rigorously scrupulous.

—Doubt about the merits of Chicago's horse show is no longer possible. Its managers can proudly point, not only to the properly subordinate rôle which the horses have played in it, but also to a deficit in the receipts which demonstrates an indifference truly aristocratic to both utility and profit. To be sure, a balance of $20,000 on the wrong side of the ledger is not so great as the more ambitious residents of the city would like, but it does very well for a beginning, and it proves that Chicago is on the right track. The "blind pig" adjuncts of the show were in questionable taste, perhaps, but they lend an air of originality to the enterprise and will ward off the charge that New York models have been slavishly imitated.

PERSONAL.

—JOHN SWINTON, who became an associate editor of The New York Sun twenty-two years ago, concluded his career there last week.

—All of us are forced by some dread, mysterious spell to assert, about once in so often, that water cannot rise above its source. The "water" is occasionally changed to "fountain," and "will not" or "does not" now and then replace "cannot," but in one form or another the statement must be made at more or less regular intervals by everybody. Why this burden was placed on the human race has never been ascertained, and so familiar is it that few people have ever deemed it worth while to ask. Yet it has been a matter of common, universal knowledge since the dawn of human history that water could, would, and did rise above its source, often on very slight provocation, and it has been almost as well known for many years that water, like everything else, prefers to remain still if it can, and that when compelled to move, it shows complete indifference whether the motion is up or down. All this is merely to introduce an expression of grieved surprise that Prof. FELIX ADLER should have gravely uttered the antique absurdity in the course of an address intended to rebuke folks for saying "omnipotent," "omniscient," and "infinitely just" when, according to him, they mean something quite different. Of course, Prof. ADLER, being human, cannot escape the common lot, and we would be the last to criticise him for yielding to necessity, but surely he might have deferred the inevitable repetition of this aqueous fallacy until some Sunday when he isn't dwelling on the wisdom of accuracy in expression and definition.

—Considering the very general respect in which FRANKLIN'S memory is held by all Americans, it is really remarkable that his grave is marked by nothing except a flat worn stone on which his name, bracketed with that of his wife, and the date 1790, form the only inscriptions. The economy of lettering, designed apparently to decrease the stonecutter's bill, would, indeed, have appealed to the old philosopher's thrift, as well as to his sense of humor, and perhaps a towering monument would be out of place over the dust of one who cherished such identification with "plain people" as his wisdom and his talents would permit, but there is a difference between humility and squalor. The tomb close to which thousands of Philadelphians walk daily, and which few strangers in the city fail to visit, shows evidences of almost indecent neglect. "The earth on all sides," says one of the local papers, "is bare of grass, the common thatching of the commonest grave." The sexton in charge of the little cemetery admits that visitors often offer money to be used in mitigating the forlorn appearance of the statesman's resting place, but he is forced to tell them that FRANKLIN'S descendants will neither do anything in this direction themselves nor permit others to undertake the pious and patriotic task. Even the inscription on the stone would have disappeared before this if the sexton had not caused it to be recut at his own expense. Except for this, not a cent has been expended on or around the grave since the day when FRANKLIN'S own orders in regard to it were carried out. The heirs to whom his money fell have respected his wishes with singular scrupulousness, and the country which he served in no small degree has not taken the trouble to protest.

—Those who have been surprised, and perhaps disappointed, at the comparative peacefulness in which THEODORE ROOSEVELT has lived since he entered the Navy Department, will soon have reason for cheerfulness. The Assistant Secretary has undertaken to settle the ancient quarrel between line and staff, and if there is not soon excitement enough to satisfy even Sir Lucius O'Trigger himself, then Mr. ROOSEVELT is not the pugnacious person he has always been supposed to be and the naval officers have forgotten every tradition of the service. The controversy in which the ex-ranchman and ex-policeman—to mention only two capacities in which Mr. ROOSEVELT has studied war—has now taken part is not only old but extremely bitter. Each side is firmly convinced that the other has no rights and no standing in court, and each is ready and willing to fight desperately, the one to retain and the other to gain, privileges of enormous value and importance. Whatever the board which the Assistant Secretary has appointed to investigate and report on the matter may decide, its verdict will be only the beginning of the real battle, and when Mr. ROOSEVELT himself enters the fray, he will be lucky indeed if he escapes alive. Just wait till the Captains and Admirals train their cannon—and their "influence"—on him, and see how the bold civilian fares then.

IS THIS A DEAL?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not satisfied with Mayor Strong's action in vetoing a vicious ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen last September, these gentlemen have again brought up the measure and made it the special order for their meeting to-morrow, (Tuesday, Nov. 9.) Why should a house owner be compelled to put up a sign (blue or black) showing the street number of his dwelling on the right hand side of the entrance, and from four to six feet above the stoop floor, in the manner described by the subjoined ordinance? Surely the present system of house numbering is good enough for all purposes. Why then should the taxpayers, now burdened heavily, be called upon for additional unnecessary outlays of money? The following is the objectionable ordinance:

"An Ordinance to Amend the General Ordinances of the City, as follows:

"Add to Article XIII. (Page 40) a new section, to be known as Section 230A, to wit:

"Section 230A, Subdivision 1. The owner or lessee of each and every building in the City of New York shall cause to be placed or affixed thereon the proper street number or numbers of said building, and shall have said number or numbers kept and retained or renewed thereon, and such number or numbers shall not be less than three inches in height, and they shall be upon a plate at least three and one-half inches in width, and of sufficient length to accommodate the numbers upon the same, with a longitudinal margin on said plate of at least one inch before and after the numbers thereon; and such plate shall be fixed to the outside of the building, near the entrance thereto, and so that the same shall be plainly legible from the sidewalk in front thereof; and, where practicable, said plate and numbers shall be at the right of the entrance to the building; and said plate shall not be less than four feet or more than six feet above the floor of the stoop or entrance of said building. When, for any reason, it is impracticable to place said plate as above provided, the Commissioner of Public Works, upon application to him, shall designate the proper position for the same.

"Subdivision 2. If the owner or lessee shall fail to provide, place, and keep such number or numbers upon such building, the Commissioner of Public Works shall send by mail to such owner or lessee a copy of this ordinance, and if the same is not complied with within thirty days after said notice has been mailed to such owner, lessee, agent, or other person in charge of the building, the said Commissioner shall cause the proper number or numbers at said building to be provided, affixed, or placed upon said building in the manner prescribed by this ordinance, the plate upon which the numbers are placed to be of blue or black coloring, and the numbers thereon to be white.

"Subdivision 3. Every owner or lessee in charge of any building in the City of New York, who shall fail or neglect to comply with the provisions of this ordinance within thirty days after the notice above provided for has been mailed to such person, shall be fined twenty-five ($25.00) dollars, which shall be duly sued for and collected, in addition to the cost.

"Subdivision 4. The Commissioner of Public Works is authorized to determine what the proper number or numbers of each building are.

"Subdivision 5. This ordinance shall take effect immediately."

The whole matter savors of a deal. If this is not the case, then why should the owners of 120,000 buildings in Greater New York be compelled to spend from $300,000 to $350,000 for something absolutely unnecessary? It is to be hoped that Mayor Strong will again veto the ordinance, and, if possible, bury it beyond the remotest possibility of resurrection. TAXPAYER.

New York, Nov. 8, 1897.

NUGGETS.

As Usual.

Isaac—The early bird catches the worm.
Walton—And then tells his friends about the snakes that got away.—Up-to-Date.

The Logic of It.

"Why do they speak of a betting man as 'following the races?'"
"Oh, that indicates that he's behind."—Chicago Journal.

The Unfair Fair.

Wife (enthusiastically)—How much do you think we took in at the bazaar?
Husband (quietly)—How many, you mean.—Adams (Mass.) Freeman.

Unfailing Sign.

Druggist—That new toilet preparation you put on the market wasn't a success, eh?
Doctor—How do you mean it wasn't?
Druggist—Why, there hasn't been a single imitation offered for sale.—Chicago News.

A Capital Distinction.

The mistake young Mr. Logan's antagonists in Chicago made was in their failure to comprehend that, however it may be with a horse show, a horse show is a place to exhibit people, not horses.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Cynical Advice.

"Cultivate your mind, my boy," said the elderly gentleman who gives advice.
"But education doesn't always make people happy."
"No. But it enables a lot of them who would otherwise be known as ill-natured cranks to pose as 'cynics.'"—Washington Star.

BILL WAS ELECTED.

From The Denver Evening Post.

Well, the election's over, wife, we've played the ballot game,
An' your ol' man's a roostin' on the pinnacle of fame!
The honored mantle o' the law upon my shoulders fell,
An' proud are the emotions that within my bosom swell!
In spite of all the quackin' of the opposition geese
The loyal folks have voted me the Justice o' the Peace,
An' I will don the ermine as becomes a noted man,
An' try to scatter justice just the very best I can.

It was a hard-fought battle, wife; their forces was arrayed
In what they called a solid an' invincible brigade,
An' every measly scheme was worked to throw me off the track,
An' with the knife o' calumny to rip me up the back.
They hinted at me stealin' sheep back thar' in Arkansaw,
Said I had served a term in jail fur fracturin' the law,
An' had half a dozen wives before I married you—
I was a high-grade devil from them fellers' point o' view!

The Weekly Trumpet Blast come out in sort o' snaky way
An' tried to jack me up as an oneducated jay,
A man not fitted fur the place, an ignorant ol' fool,
That didn't know enough to shun the wrong end of a mule.
I owe that lyin' editor a dollar, I'll admit,
An' that's what throwed him into sich an agonizin' fit,
But spite of all his scholar talk, an' all them fellers' tricks,
I got eleven honest votes, an' Peters only six.

It was a glorious vict'ry, wife, an overwhelmin' scoop,
An' treated pious Peters to a plunge bath in the soup!
The people spoke in clarion tones, an' showed us by their votes
They knowed how to discriminate 'twixt sheep an' billy goats.
It cost me lots o' honest cash fur cider an' seegars,
I spent two dollars, mighty near, across the cussed bars,
But what is filthy lucre, even squandered to extremes,
Beside the star of honor that upon my chaplet gleams?

I hope you fully realize in its exalted sense
The height to which I've h'isted you on the judicial fence.
You're now the wife of one on whom the people look with awe,
A dignified, respectable dispenser of the law.
Conduct yourself in queenly way, your station try to fill,
An' though when we are all alone you yit may call me Bill,
When company is present from your dignity don't budge!
I'll fine you fur contempt o' court if you don't call me "Judge."

DUMAS PERE AND GRUNDY

The English Dramatist's Clever Revivification of an Old French Comedy of Intrigue.

LOUIS QUINZE STAGE PICTURES

"A Marriage of Convenience" Skillfully and Gracefully Acted at the Empire Theatre by John Drew and His Company—"Miss Francis of Yale."

The new comedy presented in an adroit and graceful manner at the Empire Theatre last evening, with an exquisite Louis Quinze background, is, to be sure, a very old comedy, for the elder Dumas, in emulation of Marivaux, wrote "Un Mariage sous Louis XV." when our grandfathers and grandmothers (who, bless their dear hearts, knew mighty little about French plays) were young folks. But fine, punctilious manners are strange enough in modern comedy, because they are uncommon in modern society, to seem new, and Sydney Grundy's "A Marriage of Convenience," which is a very tasteful and clever new rendering into English of Father Dumas's play, is as welcome as if it had its origin in the happenings of yesterday. It is fragile, but very pretty, and as it was acted by John Drew and his associates, including Isabel Irving, Elsie de Wolfe, and Arthur Byron, it was thoroughly enjoyable.

The scenic setting, comprising a single interior, with painted panels, and the ornate gilding and furniture belonging to the epoch, (the middle of the eighteenth century, to speak roughly,) could not be surpassed. The costumes are accurate and beautiful, and no detail has been overlooked from the cut of the brocade coats to the fashion of a snuffbox or the design of the silver embroidery on the back of a glove. Powder and patches, Court swords and cocked hats, courtly manners, (with a hint of lamentable morals,)—these are important concomitants of "A Marriage of Convenience."

There is one speech in the play, delivered with vehement fervor by an elderly military man, who still wars a Louis XIV. wig, and is otherwise old-fashioned, that is full of gravity. It comprehends a glimpse or two of the condition of French society when the events were shaping which led logically to the guillotine and the awful vengeance of the down-trodden people. It serves, in a play otherwise so blithe, to give somewhat grateful relief, and to increase the piquancy of the whole. There is no false note in it, and it is almost the only serious passage Mr. Grundy gives us. Once or twice, as when Mme. la Comtesse confesses that she loves M. le Comte, or when M. le Comte admits that he is jealous of Mme. la Comtesse, the quality of the comedy is grave rather than merry. Merriment preponderates, however, though it is the merriment of true comedy, and all within the modesty of nature. The wild, mocking note of farce, sounded so frequently on the contemporary stage (even in the "comic relief" of serious plays) is not heard at all in this performance.

The intrigue is slight but sufficient, and the plot is developed from the inception to the dénouement in the simplest possible way. This comedy is nearly all talk, like those of Congreve, (which, by the way, it somewhat resembles in form if not in manner,) but the talk is never tiresome. When no English word or phrase would serve as an exact equivalent of the original French Mr. Grundy's wit has not failed him. The simple story concerns the marriage (commanded by a deceased parent in his will) of a young noble and a girl fresh from a convent school. She has a sweetheart, a young chevalier, who lacks neither courage nor generosity, but is stupid and vain. The husband, on the other hand, is attached to a marquise whose reputation is not at all questionable. But husband and wife admire each other the day of their wedding and are ardent lovers three days after. The moral of it all—in Mr. Grundy's if not in M. Dumas's play—is that folks are generally better than they seem, and that as true hearts beat fondly, to the tune of "Love Among the Roses," under silk and velvet and bespangled waistcoats and bodices as under coarse jackets and blouses.

"A Marriage of Convenience" is not really a star play, and in the performance the honors are shared pretty equally by Mr. Drew, Miss Irving, Mr. Byron, and Miss de Wolfe. A dignified and courtly bearing, elegance of diction, and all essential fervor and gayety distinguish Mr. Drew's acting as the Comte de Candale. Miss Irving is charming as the innocent, capricious girl, suddenly transformed into a lady of fashion. The inevitable waiting maid—the Dorine of French classical comedy—is embodied with much felicity of expression and a nice sense of pictorial effect by Miss de Wolfe, while Mr. Byron is excellently suited as the Chevalier.

Comte de Candale.....John Drew
Chevalier de Valclos.....Arthur Byron
The General.....E. H. Harkins
Jasmin.....Graham Henderson
An officer.....Frank Lea Short
A Suisse.....W. M. Travers
A footman.....Charles Halton
Comtesse de Candale.....Isabel Irving
Marten.....Elsie de Wolfe

"MISS FRANCIS OF YALE."

The New Farce, by Michael Morton, Well Received at the Manhattan Theatre.

"Miss Francis of Yale," which was acted for the first time in New York at the Manhattan Theatre last night, is a rough-and-tumble farce in three acts belonging to the same genre as "Charley's Aunt" and "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown." The comic idea which is the basis of the first named of these pieces (and is employed with some modification in the second) is again modified or perverted in "Miss Francis of Yale." A man in woman's clothes is not quite naturally mistaken for a woman, but a man in his own customary garb is persistently mistaken for a woman masquerading as a man. The author, Michael Morton, has been at great pains to construct a plot on this basic idea that should seem logical in its development, but the extravagance of the idea is ever manifest to the critical spectator. But the farce is full of movement and bustle, even when what is properly called the "dramatic action" lags. The performance provoked a great deal of hearty laughter.

The story concerns the disturbance of the politely amatory relations of Miss Vesta Fitz Allan and Mr. Frederick Anderson by a termagant and despiser of men, Miss Mann, who discovers the presence in Mr. Anderson's apartment of a strange woman who uses slang and tobacco. This "strange woman" is Frank Staynor; and it would be a waste of time to recount explicitly how, learning of the trouble he has innocently caused by wearing a costume designed for private theatricals in his friend's rooms, he determines to set the matter straight by personally explaining it to Miss Fitz Allan; how he is then mistaken for a woman in disguise, and everything he says and does helps to strengthen and confirm this erroneous impression.

The development is thorough enough, and every humorous possibility of the extravagant theme seems to have been reached. The farce is, naturally, in the circumstances, full of horse-play, but that does not matter.

The principal personage is embodied with becoming seriousness, with an air of injured innocence, with agility, and many other excellent qualities, by Etienne Girardot, who was the ambiguous hero of "Charley's Aunt."

Mr. Girardot has a vast amount of work to do from the first line to the final college yell. His treatment of his share of the last act, wherein he has many opportunities to cause laughter at the expense of propriety, is tasteful and clever. The

other members of the company are all conscientious and afford much enjoyment.

Frank Seaynor	Etienne Girardot
James Fitz Allen	Owen Westford
Fred Anderson	Raymond Capp
Byron McStuff	George F. Farren
Soaper	Louis Grisel
Vesta Fitz Allen	Monte Donico
Edna Fitz Allen	Gertrude Homan
Miss Mann	Sarah McVicker
Mrs. Chetwynd	Lavinia Shannon
Cosette	Idalene Cotton

"THE GEISHA" AT DALY'S.

An Excellent Performance of the Pleasing Musical Piece.

"The Geisha," if not the most rollicking in its fun, is the daintiest, and most melodious of all the musical farces or burlettas lately produced here. Its music is full of charm and is not quite as devoid of originality as that of many recent operettas. Indeed, the music of "The Geisha" all through is good enough for operetta, and above the usual level of musical farce. The story, though spread out rather thinly over the two long acts, is comprehensible and serves its purpose. The prose dialogue is always smart, and sometimes really witty.

On its pictoral side "The Geisha" is altogether charming, and at Daly's, its two Japanese scenes, highly idealized, of course, are rich and tasteful in design and color. The costumes are really Japanese, (when they are worn by the make-believe Japanese,) and the fabrics are all expensive. The grouping is ingenious and effective.

A large audience welcomed the revival of "The Geisha" at Daly's last evening. The comic austerity of Imari, the piquancy of Molly, the drollery of Wun Hi were found to be as potent to amuse as ever. Once more the town will be humming and whistling "Chon Kina," and "She Was the Jewel of Asia."

The company is equal in every particular to the play, and to Miss Nancy McIntosh as O Mimosa San, the chief Geisha, much of the triumph of the night went. Her grace and vivacity and the excellence of her singing, especially of "The Jewel of Asia," were not without cordial appreciation. Miss Virginia Earle as Molly Seamore sang most agreeably, and she looked extremely handsome in her gorgeously embroidered robes. Of the men the most favored was James Powers, the Chinaman, keeper of the Tea House of Ten Thousand Joys. He contributed a clever and well-sustained bit of comic acting. Herbert Gresham, the Governor, had a congenial rôle, and Julius Steger sang with expression and taste as the English lover. The chorus work was very satisfactory.

Marquis Imari	Herbert Gresham
Lieut Katana	Neal McCay
Police Sergeant Takemini	Deane Pratt
A Buyer	Abner Symmons
Wun-Hi	James Powers
O Mimosa San	Nancy McIntosh
Juliette	Helma Nelson
Nami	Lila Convere
O Hana San	Carolyn Gordon
O Kiku San	Beatrice Preville
O Kokoto San	Corinne Parker
Kummvasaki	Maud Carter
Lieut. Reginald Fairfax	Julius Steger
Dick Cunningham	Cyril Scott
Arthur Cuddy	George Heath
George Grinstead	Eric Scott
Tommy Stanley	Eugene Taylor
Lady Constantine Wynne	Marie St. John
Marie Worthington	Beatrice Morgan
Ethel Hurst	Edith Cameron
Dorothy Sweet	Isabel Moore
Mabel Evant	Alice Toland
Miss Molly Seamore	Virginia Earl

"The Little Minister" Moves.

No decrease of popularity will "The Little Minister" suffer because of its removal from the Empire to the Garrick Theatre. Mr. Barrie's pretty play is well suited to the smaller stage and the more contracted auditorium. It is, indeed, better fitted to the Garrick than the entertainments lately seen there. It bears close scrutiny well.

Miss Maude Adams's portrayal of Lady Babbie, too, gains rather than loses when seen at close range. The Garrick Theatre was well filled last night, and both the play and the actress were received with effusive cordiality.

The Impudent "Stranger" at Hoyt's.

Charles H. Hoyt's three-act musical and "variety" farce, "A Stranger in New York," entered upon a new epoch of its successful career last night, when it was acted and sung and danced for the first time in the theatre bearing its author's name. The farce is one of the best of its kind. Much of its fun grows naturally out of the ideas upon which it is founded. A game of cross purposes is played all through it with appreciable skill. The misunderstandings in Act I. and the muddle that results from them are particularly amusing.

The performance, in which Harry Conor, Sadie Martinot, Ida A. Keane, and Harry Gilfoil are prominently concerned, is full of spirit. Some new songs and dances were introduced last night.

Lyceum Theatre.

Still another change of bill was made at the Lyceum Theatre last evening, when Mr. Sothern appeared as the valiant and ardent Huguenot Captain, triumphant in spite of treachery. "An Enemy to the King" is one of the best of recent romantic dramas, and while its plot is clear and deftly constructed, its love interest is uncommonly strong, and its characterization more than usually rich. The play is beautifully set at the Lyceum, and Mr. Sothern's efforts are ably seconded by those of Miss Harned, who has a particularly interesting and congenial rôle; Roydon Erlynne, Morton Selten, Owen Fawcett, C. P. Flockton, and other members of the company.

Berlin's Orchestra Coming.

Hermann Wolff, the musical manager of Berlin, Germany, writes to a member of THE TIMES staff to say that it is about settled that the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra will come to America for a concert tour in the Spring. The orchestra was brought to a high state of excellence by its former conductor, Hans von Bülow, and local music lovers do not require any assurance that it is not likely to have lost any of it under the guidance of the present conductor, Arthur Nikisch. The strings of the Berlin Philharmonic are not excelled by those of any orchestra in Europe, except, possibly, those of the Vienna Philharmonic. The Paris papers were enthusiastic in their praise of the Berlin players and lauded Mr. Nikisch warmly. The experiment of bringing a whole orchestra from Germany will be watched with interest. Meanwhile it may be noted that the undertaking is a proof that the German musical authorities are convinced that there is a musical public here.

Accident at Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

During the rehearsal of the play "The Fatal Card," at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, last night, a premature explosion of gunpowder occurred, by which Henry Winters, one of the stage hands, was severely burned about the face and hands. Miland and Peter Doyle, "supers" in the play, were also slightly burned. The explosion ignited the scenery, but the blaze was extinguished before any serious damage was done.

Theatres and Music Halls.

MURRAY HILL.—"Oliver Twist" is this week's play, with McKee Rankin as Bill Sikes and Miss O'Neil as Nancy.

EDEN MUSEE.—Mayor-elect Van Wyck and Henry George are both ingeniously represented in wax at the Eden Musée, where the cinematographe is also on exhibition, and a capital orchestra gives concerts of good music.

PROCTOR'S.—At Proctor's Theatre, on West Twenty-third Street, Charles A. Stevenson is acting this week in a one-act melodrama called "Prisoners of War." Felix Morris also appears in the little play called "The Rose." There is a fine series of living pictures, too.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Besides an excellent bill of lively farce, good acrobatism, and graceful dancing, the visitor at Keith's this week may enjoy the singing of an artist so distinguished as Marie Tavary, and the admirable 'cello playing of Auguste Van Biene.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—No change of importance was made last night in this popular place of amusement, where Vesta Tilley, Mabel Fenton, Weber, Fields, Bernard, Ross, Dailey, and Kelly, with a host of comely associates, provided an entertainment which, in its way, could not be bettered.

PLEASURE PALACE.—John T. Sullivan and Eleanor Barry appear this week in Sydney Grundy's one-act comedy called "Captain Huntington," and Wood and Shepard do their comic musical act. There is a rollicking farce caricaturing the daily routine of life in a tenement house inhabited by Irish-Americans, and the long bill is filled out with a large number of good "turns" of every description.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The First Born," in spite of its failure in London, (which is quite understandable,) is still highly appreciated here. It is on view in Harlem this week, with all its minute realism of picture and "business," and a good cast, including Katherine Grey, George Holland, and Cuyler Hastings in the most important rôles. "A Night Session," that deplorably funny farce, is also in the bill.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"McFadden's Row of Flats" is this week's entertainment.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Anna Held is in her proper element when she is singing "Won't You Come and Play with Me?" and she therefore appeared to much better advantage at Koster & Bial's last night than she did in "La Poupée." She was well received. Alice Atherton (Mrs. Willie Edouin) is another "star" of the music halls in this week's bill, which also includes the valuable "turns" of Musical Dale and Marie Lloyd. The beautiful "Faust" ballet is still presented.

"Peg Woffington" in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—"Peg Woffington," a comic opera in two acts, by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith, was produced here to-night by Camille D'Arville at the Walnut Street Theatre. The story deals with incidents in the career of the actress whose name is used as the title of the opera. The opera was well received. Miss D'Arville was liberally applauded, and received many floral tributes.

"His Little Dodge" at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 8.—The initial production in this country of "His Little Dodge," a three-act comedy by Justin Huntley McCarthy, took place at the Hyperion Theatre to-night before a good-sized audience. There were several New York theatrical men present, including Frank McKee of Hoyt's Theatre, A. H. Woodhull of the Manhattan, Rudolph Aronson of the Bijou, and E. P. Reynolds of the Herald Square. The play deals with the humorous side of hypnotism. The performance was received favorably by the audience.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA.

Real Estate Man Offers $200,000 for It—Creditors Meet To-morrow.

The meeting of the creditors of Oscar Hammerstein probably will be held to-morrow or Thursday, at which time both Mr. Hammerstein and his attorney, S. K. Lichtenstein, are confident that concessions will be made which will enable the former to retain his control of the Olympia. A well-known real estate operator called on Mr. Lichtenstein yesterday, and said that he would be willing to pay Mr. Hammerstein $200,000 and take the ownership of the building and assume all the debts and mortgages.

"So, you see," said Mr. Lichtenstein, "that Mr. Hammerstein is not dead broke, and can retire with the sum this man offered, anyway.

"The man is one of the most successful real estate operators in the city. His offer will not be accepted. Mr. Hammerstein will in all probability continue his control of the Olympia.

"If the principal creditors make concessions, money enough can be raised to pay off the performers and employes without much difficulty."

Mr. Lichtenstein said there were only eight or ten suits pending against Mr. Hammerstein. One of them, a suit brought by a lawyer for payment for legal services, will be heard in court to-day or to-morrow, and there will be offered in evidence a poem written by Mr. Hammerstein as an explanation to the plaintiff why the latter was not entitled to his fees.

Anna Held's manager, Florence Ziegfeld, has changed his mind about suing Mr. Hammerstein for $20,000, and will only sue for one week's salary, amounting to $1,000.

A representative of How & Hummel was at Koster & Bial's last night to look after Miss Held's interests in case Mr. Hammerstein had an injunction served to prevent her appearance.

There were rumors in theatrical circles to the effect that E. E. Rice was going to take a lease of the Lyric Theatre and run it as a house devoted to musical comedies and burlesques. Mr. Hammerstein was seen at his theatre yesterday afternoon, his first appearance there since his assignment. He would neither affirm nor deny the rumor, and would simply say that his affairs were still in the same condition, and he hoped to have some information for the public in a day or two.

E. E. Rice, who was in New Haven last night, when asked about the rumor, said: "There is no truth in it except that a syndicate is being formed, and it is their desire to place me at the head of it. This does not, however, include my taking the place of Mr. Hammerstein and conducting the Olympia on the scope managed by him."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Last night was the fiftieth performance of "The French Maid," and handsome boudoir clocks were presented to each lady.

At May Irwin's début in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell" next Monday night at the Bijou Theatre, the orchestra will play Rudolph Aronson's new waltz song, "The Marquita."

These are the last two weeks of Denman Thompson in "The Old Homestead" at the Academy of Music. His business has been phenomenal, and Manager Gilmore says during the last five weeks of the engagement he will have played to $60,000, averaging $1,450 a performance.

The Murray Hill Stock Company, beginning next Monday night, will produce Edward M. Alfriend's problem play, "The Magdalens," with McKee Rankin and Nance O'Neil in the principal parts, and two new members added to the stock company. The story of "The Magdalens" is said to be exceedingly bold in conception and treatment. The scenes are laid in Baltimore and New York City.

Doris's Winter Circus project is fast taking tangible shape, and he is in hopes of opening it to the public on Nov. 22. On Wednesday last a large force of men was set to work transforming the building formerly occupied by the Arena Athletic Club at 211 West Forty-second Street into a circus building. Associated with Mr. Doris in the new enterprise is "Gil" Robinson. Their ideas are to give New Yorkers a high-class Winter circus embracing the most attractive and novel features of the English, French, and German performers.

Maurice Grau, who arrived in New York a little over a week ago to perfect some preliminary details regarding his season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, and also to attend Directors' meetings of both the Maurice Grau Opera Company and the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, Limited, will sail for England Saturday on the Cunard steamer Campania, to perfect his arrangements abroad for both the Covent Garden season and the Maurice Grau Opera Company's season. Among the engagements announced for the Covent Garden season are Mme. Brema, Mme. Regian of the Paris Opera, and Herr Rooy, the baritone who won distinction at Baireuth last Summer. It is practically settled that Mme. Eames, Calvé, Mr. Van Dyke, Alvarez, the de Reszkes, Renaud, and Reichmann will appear.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Pouch—Hellwig.

Miss Helena Rebecca Hellwig, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Hellwig of 757 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, and William Henry Pouch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Pouch of 317 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, were united in marriage yesterday afternoon in St. George's Church, by the Rev. St. Clair Hester, pastor of the church. Miss M. Pouch, sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor, and the Misses Dowling, Betts, McDermott, Braham, and Brush were bridesmaids. The bridegroom's brother, Edgar Pouch, was best man, and H. Loomis, C. Adams, Leonard Brooks, and Wilbert West were ushers. Upon their return from a bridal trip the couple will receive at the Pouch mansion on the evening of Nov. 23.

To be Married To-morrow.

Miss Bertha Tudor Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thompson of 40 Central Park South, will be married to Ericsson Foote Bushnell, a singer, at old Trinity Church, at noon to-morrow. The bride, who is a striking and beautiful blonde, will be attended by her sister, Miss Ruth Thompson, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Misses Emily Winthrop Watson of Parkersburg, West Va.; Audrey Hall of Stamford, Conn., and Agnes Morgan of this city. The bridegroom will have as best man his brother, W. G. Bushnell of New Haven.

Whitlock—Sprague.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—On Saturday last at Eastbourne, Sussex, Lieut. George Whitlock, grandson of the late Gen. Whitlock, married Miss Rebecca Sprague, daughter of Horatio J. Sprague, the United States Consul at Gibraltar, Spain.

A Novel Book Exhibition.

A novel exhibition—that of all the important books of fiction, travel, essays, poetry, &c., that have been published during the past four months—was opened at the Aldine Club, 75 Fifth Avenue, last night. The purpose of the exhibition is to give book buyers and lovers, and even publishers themselves, an opportunity to study all the new publications without having to expend time in journeying through the book stores and publishing houses. Cards of invitation to the exhibition are to be sent out freely, and a day is to be set apart for a private view for professional men and women.

DREYFUS FAMILY ALL DEAD

Father and Mother End Their Lives in Paris with Those of Their Three Children.

RELATIVES OF THE TRAITOR

Husband Affected by Losses on the Bourse—His Wife Was an American and Recently Expected to Go to London.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—A man named Dreyfus, who is believed to be a cousin of Capt. Dreyfus, the deported artillery officer imprisoned on an island off the coast of French Guiana; his wife, formerly Miss Rebecca Fortado Abraham, an American, and their three daughters, respectively thirteen, eleven, and seven years of age, were found dead this morning at their residence in the Avenue Marceau. The porter of the house found their bodies in their apartments early to-day. They were lying on the floor in the bedroom of the youngest child.

Charcoal fumes were the cause of death. It is believed that the parents resolved to commit suicide and went into the room of the youngest child for the purpose.

Dreyfus left a long letter to the Temps and others to his financial partner, M. Dikof, and to his mother-in-law. In the letter addressed to the Temps he argues that suicide is justifiable, urges that those dissatisfied with life would do well to follow his example, and says, "It is better for the children to die with their parents, as their mother has also elected to commit suicide." He refers, without mentioning any name, to "a man responsible for my ruin"; but all the letters treat the reasons for the suicide evasively.

M. Dikof asserts that the deceased man was in comfortable circumstances, and had property, with an annual income of about $2,000. Dikof's theory is that the tragedy resulted from excess of melancholy or madness. He says he had heard Dreyfus allude approvingly to some recent suicides in Paris.

The apartments occupied by the family are richly furnished. In the dining room the police found the remnants of an ample repast. It appears that the two elder children, Gladys and Stella, went to school daily and were registered on the school rolls as "Jews of American origin." Last Saturday the girls bade the Superioress of the school good-bye, saying that they were going to London with their parents.

In addition to carrying on his business in tea, coffee, and dried fruit, M. Dreyfus had speculated on a good deal on the Bourse. He often complained to M. Dikof about his losses; and the latter says that he often remonstrated with Dreyfus against indulging his despondency.

Mme. Dreyfus last week made extensive purchases of furs and clothing for the children and was getting ready to visit her sister in London. This seems to show that she had had no inkling of her husband's intentions at that time, and leads friends of the family to believe that it was only under his overmastering influence that she agreed to share his fate. It is not believed that the Capt. Dreyfus affair was an important factor in the suicide, notwithstanding M. Dreyfus was greatly disturbed by the sentence of the Captain. It is believed rather that the crime was committed because of recent losses by Dreyfus on the Bourse.

Dreyfus left a letter for the Commissary of Police of that district, inclosing 400 francs with which to defray the expenses of the funeral of the family.

STREET RIOTS IN PRAGUE.

Celebration of the Anniversary of Weissenburg Causes Trouble.

PRAGUE, Nov. 8.—The celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Weissenburg (Wissembourg) yesterday was of the stormiest description, and later thousands of people made a demonstration in the streets. There were a number of conflicts with the police, and many people were injured.

POPE AND MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

His Holiness Will Shortly Issue an Encyclical on the Question.

ROME, Nov. 8.—The Pope granted a lengthy audience to-day to the Archbishops of St. Louis, the Most Rev. John J. Kain, and of Montreal, and the Most Rev. Paul Napoleon Bruchesi. His Holiness informed the latter that he would shortly publish an encyclical addressed to the Canadian Episcopate of Manitoba, on the school question, in order to vindicate the right of Catholics in that province to religious teaching.

BRITISH FORAGERS ATTACKED.

Gen. Lockhart Inflicts Heavy Losses on the Indian Tribesmen.

SIMLA, Nov. 8.—Various reconnoissances and foraging expeditions from the camp of Gen. Sir William Lockhart, in the Maidan Valley, yesterday, captured large supplies of provisions and forage without opposition until they were retiring, when the insurgent tribesmen adopted their usual guerrilla tactics, with the result that the British force lost three men killed and had seventeen wounded. The loss of the enemy was heavy.

BRIGANDS AT LARGE IN BRAZIL.

Six Italians Killed and Four Wounded in Espiritu Sancto.

ROME, Nov. 8.—A cable message received here to-day from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, announces that a band of forty brigands has been overrunning the State of Espiritu Sancto, murdering and pillaging on all sides.

The dispatch adds that the band recently attacked an Italian colony in that State, killing six of its members and wounding four others. The Italian Consul has demanded of the Government of Brazil the immediate dispatch of troops to protect the colonists and punish the offenders.

ACTRESS AMY SEDGWICK DEAD.

She Was Famous on the English Stage a Third of a Century Ago.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Mrs. W. B. Parkes, (Amy Sedgwick,) the actress, is dead.

Amy Sedgwick was an actress practically unknown to the present generation of London playgoers, and positively unknown in this country. But her repute in England was great a third of a century ago. She was the original actress of Hester Grazebrook in "An Unequal Match," by Tom Taylor; Kate Robertson in "The World and the Stage," by Palgrave Simpson, and Aurora Floyd in the stage version of Miss Braddon's novel. She also was esteemed as Julia in "The Hunchback," Juliana in "The Honeymoon," Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," Lady Macbeth, Beatrice, Rosalind, and Lady Teazle. Pascoe says she was born in 1833. She made her first appearance on the London stage in 1857. She retired about 1871.

PROTESTS IN THE REICHSRATH.

Delegates Take Exception to the Finance Minister's Declaration.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—On the resumption of business in the Reichsrath here to-day, Herr Abrahamovics, the Acting President, strongly denounced the riotous proceedings which have marked the sessions of the House for some time past and expressed the hope that the proceedings would be of a more decent nature in the future.

The representatives of the German People's Party, the German Progressist Party, and the Social Democratic Party protested against the declaration, made by the Minister of Finance on Saturday last, at a meeting of the Budget Committee, in which he pronounced a grave warning of the danger involved in a suspension of the Constitution, unless the Provisional Compromise Bill is adopted.

After the representatives of the parties mentioned had protested against this declaration, they strongly denounced the threatened suspension of the Constitution. The speakers were uproariously applauded.

After a six hours' speech by Herr Funke, the House adjourned until Wednesday next.

FAMINE IN ARCHANGEL.

People Walk About with Swollen Heads and Many Perish—Tea the Means of Subsistence.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 8.—A terrible famine is ravaging the Province of Archangel, a Government of European Russia in the extreme north, extending from the Ural Mountains on the east to Finland on the west. Many have already died of starvation. The people wander about reduced almost to skeletons, their heads swollen to the size of buckets. Tea is the only means of subsistence.

The Province of Archangel has an area of nearly 290,000 square miles, but it is one continuous flat, and almost an unvaried scene of desolation and sterility, especially in the most northern parts, where the ground remains frozen for nine months in the year. Almost the only crops raised are hemp, flax, potatoes, and some rye, neither the climate nor the soil admitting of the cultivation of oats or wheat. Timber forms the principal wealth. But in spite of these unfavorable conditions the province has a population of about 300,000 souls.

MANY REBELS IN MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A special dispatch from Paris says alarming information from the Island of Madagascar has reached the French Colonial Office. Large bands of well-armed, disciplined rebels are scouring Madagascar and cutting off isolated French detachments.

APPEAL FOR AID FOR GREECE.

ATHENS, Nov. 8.—The British Minister to Greece, Mr. E. H. Egerton, has returned here and is distributing clothing and supplies to the destitute Thessalians. It has been decided to appeal to Europe and America to raise the sum of £20,000 ($100,000,) with which to relieve the terrible distress existing in Greece.

TO STRENGTHEN THE DREIBUND.

ROME, Nov. 8.—In certain political circles it is believed that the object of the visit of the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Goluchowski, to the King of Italy at Monza, is to introduce into the Dreibund treaty additional clauses to meet the conditions created by the Franco-Russo Alliance.

RIO IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 8.—The Government announces to-day that it is firmly resolved to continue its activity in the suppression of disorders, and as a precaution the Federal District of Nictheroy, which includes the City of Rio Janeiro, is formally declared in a state of siege.

GOLD STANDARD FOR CHINA.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, the Emperor of China and the Board of Revenue have approved a memorial presented in favor of establishing a gold standard and prohibiting the export of gold. It is doubtful, however, whether this will have any practical result.

THE CHARGES AGAINST CRISPI.

ROME, Nov. 8.—The Court of Cassation has quashed the proceedings of the lower court against Signor Crispi, the former Premier, in connection with the bank scandals, on the ground that the courts are incompetent to deal with the charges and that they must be dealt with by Parliament, which was the contention of the ex-Premier.

PORTUGUESE MINISTERS RESIGN.

LISBON, Nov. 8.—Count Macedo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Senhor Jacinto Candido, Minister of Marine and of the Colonies, have resigned. They will be succeeded, respectively, by Senhor Barros Gomez, a member of the Council of State, and Senhor Diaz Costa.

Count Macedo was only recently appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in succession to Senhor Soveral.

W. R. FOSTER, JR.'S, EXTRADITION

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The United States Embassy here has received the papers in extradition proceedings in the case of W. R. Foster, Jr., who absconded from New York on Sept. 26, 1888, after having embezzled, it was alleged, $193,000 of the Gratuity Fund of the New York Produce Exchange, and who was arrested at Neuilly, near this city, on Oct. 23 last. The papers have been turned over to the police.

PASTOR NAUMANN FINED.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Pastor Naumann, leader of the German National Social Party, has been fined 300 marks, with an alternative of twenty days' imprisonment, for libeling Major von Schonbeck, District Commander at Gottingen.

The article containing the obnoxious allusions appeared in The Zeit. The writer criticised Major von Schonbeck's action in procuring the dismissal of a reserve officer on account of some alleged private remarks of Emperor William concerning "officers who belong to political parties."

VENEZUELAN BUSINESS CRISIS.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 1.—A severe financial crisis now exists in Venezuela. The payment of the coupons of the German loan has been postponed, the pension of the widows and some of the veterans is suspended, and the salary of the Government employes has been reduced 30 per cent. In fact, nobody has been paid, nobody imports, and the banks refuse to discount or advance money. The Carenero Railroad and Steamship Company has suspended traffic.

Every one is awaiting the arrival of Gen. Ignacio Andrade, who has just been elected President in succession to Gen. Crespo, believing or hoping that the new President will turn out to be the savior of his country.

NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The new Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Horatio David Davies, Member of Parliament for Chatham, was formally installed in office at the Guildhall to-day, with the usual ceremonial, succeeding Sir George Faudel Philips. The ancient custom of presenting the elected Chief Magistrate of London to the representatives of the Sovereign and to the people, known as Lord Mayor's Day, will be observed to-morrow with great ceremony.

The Lord Mayor was born in 1842, and educated at Dulwich College, and after completing his term there he served an apprenticeship of seven years to an engraver. He then commenced business on his own account, but shortly afterward joined with other friends in the establishment of several successful enterprises, which have continued up to the present time. His connection with the City of London as an active corporator commenced in 1885. He was then elected a member of the Common Council for the Ward of Cheap. In 1888 he served in the office of Sheriff, and in 1889 he was elected Alderman of the Ward of Bishopsgate, which he still continues to represent in the Corporation. In 1893 he was elected a Member of Parliament for Chatham, which constituency he still represents, has aided the volunteer movement, and is now Lieutenant Colonel, retired, with the volunteer decoration of the Third Middlesex Artillery.

The new Lord Mayor is the Master Designate of the Spectacle Makers' Company, and also a member of the Shipwrights' and of the Gold and Silver Wire Drawers' Company.

Boston Woman Dies Abroad.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 8.—Mrs. Ralph White of Boston, Mass., has expired suddenly here of congestion of the brain. Her body was shipped to New York to-day by the North German Lloyd steamer Ems.

Large Crops in Queensland.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Nov. 8.—A record wheat crop is expected in this colony. The area of planting is double that of last year, and many crops, it is estimated, will yield forty bushels to the acre.

Gen. Hans von Werder Dead.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Gen. Hans von Werder, formerly German Ambassador to Russia, died on Saturday at Gorlitz, in Prussian Silesia.

Dr. Heinrich Wiener Dead.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Dr. Heinrich Wiener, the eminent jurist, is dead.

CIGARETTE MAKES HAVOC

A Stump Tossed into a Manhole Ignites Gas, and the Street Is Blown Up.

MAN WHO THREW IT IS HURT

The Explosion Also Injures a Little Boy, and Many Men, Women, and Children Are Knocked Down by the Shock.

The capacity of the cigarette for mischief was illustrated in a startling manner yesterday afternoon, at Nineteenth Street and First Avenue, where one of those destructive luxuries provoked an explosion which tore up a large section of the avenue, injured several people, and may cause a man's death.

John Hunt, twenty-one years old, of 431 East Nineteenth Street, a clerk, was going home, smoking and enjoying a cigarette. He was at the time a handsome, well-dressed fellow, and was feeling well satisfied with himself. At the corner he took a farewell puff and airily tossed the stump away.

The cigarette, however, was not satisfied with having deposited its little contribution of nicotine in Hunt's lungs. It desired to do more business, and therefore found its way into the nearest manhole, through the grating and into the cavern beneath, where a liberal quantity of gas was awaiting it.

The result was sudden and impressive. There was an explosion like that of a heavy cannon. The air was filled with pieces of manhole, brick, and mortar, and the miscellaneous trash which gathers at the bottoms of sewers. A blue flame shot 15 feet into the air. A big section of roadway was torn up, and the ground for hundreds of feet heaved and shook as if there was an earthquake. Fifty people were walking near by, and many men, women, and children fell from the shock.

Roundsman Walsh of the East Seventy-second Street Station was only a block away. He ran toward the explosion. As he approached the flame died down into the manhole and the prostrate people began to pick themselves up and realize that they were not killed.

Hunt, however, did not get up. He was unconscious, and his clothes were afire. His face, neck, and hands were blackened and covered with blisters. Near him Louis Geller, six years old, of 400 East Nineteenth Street, lay senseless and badly burned, with his mother bending over him, half crazed with grief and fright.

Ambulances were called from Bellevue. The little boy's mother opposed his going to the hospital so violently that the ambulance surgeon agreed to dress his wounds and leave him at home.

Hunt is badly hurt. He will probably recover unless he inhaled some of the flames, which is considered hardly likely.

Several persons were slightly hurt and several women were thrown into hysterics by fright and excitement. A large crowd gathered, and there was much alarm, the usual supply of wild rumors being put into circulation.

HAIR-PULLING AT COURT.

Mrs. Damanovitz Mistakes Her Mother's Caresses for an Attack—Suit to Annul a Marriage.

The suit brought by Jacob Mayer of Bayonne to annul the marriage of his daughter Clara to John Damanovitz was begun before Chancellor McGill at Jersey City yesterday.

While in the corridor waiting for the court to open Mayer upbraided Damanovitz for stealing his daughter. At the same time Mrs. Mayer threw her arms about her daughter's neck. The latter, mistaking the demonstration of affection for an intended assault, pulled Mrs. Mayer's hair until she screamed with pain and fell to the floor in an attack of hysteria. The counsel for the contestants interfered and restored peace.

When Chancellor McGill arrived he found the parties still greatly excited and apparently on the point of resuming hostilities. The courtroom was also crowded with persons who had been attracted by reports of the trouble. The Chancellor at once directed the lawyers to take their clients to his law library, in Washington Street, and sent the janitor to guard the doors and see that no one else was admitted, unless it might be some necessary witness.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayer recently were residents of Phoenixville, Penn. On Oct. 17 their daughter Clara eloped with Damanovitz and came to New York, where, under the name of Clara Tyroler, the girl was married to Damanovitz by an Alderman. Miss Mayer made affidavit at the time that she was eighteen years old. After the marriage they went to live at Bayonne, where Damanovitz is employed.

Mayer testified that his daughter was only fourteen years and seven months old. Mrs. Damanovitz testified that she did not know her own age, but that her parents had told her at various times that she was seventeen, fifteen, and eighteen years old.

Chancellor McGill took Mrs. Damanovitz into his office to ascertain her wishes. Then, after hearing the arguments of the lawyers, he said:

"Personally, I dismiss the writ and permit the girl to continue in the custody of her husband. As Chancellor of New Jersey, I am ready to receive briefs from counsel on both sides and consider the legality of the marriage."

The case was then adjourned to next Monday.

JEWISH COLONY IN COLORADO.

Twenty-six Families of San Francisco to Settle on 500 Acres of Land.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Twenty-one out of twenty-six Jewish families comprising the Occidental Co-operative Society, incorporated, started to-day for their future home at Wellington Smith's Valley, Lynn County, Col. The remaining five families will follow soon.

The colony was organized in this city among Hebrews of Russian birth or extraction. The land was procured from Morris Cohn of Carson City, who sold 500 acres of good farming land to the colonists at $5 an acre on easy terms, and furnished them $3,000 worth of lumber to build their homes, and will aid them in many other ways, in order that the settlers may have a chance to exist until they become self-supporting.

OLD PINE TREE WORRIED.

The Tuscarora Chief Wants His Daughter's Death Investigated.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Tamar T. Johnson, the daughter of Old Pine Tree, the Chief of the Tuscaroras, died in Chicago last Tuesday evening. The body was shipped to Niagara Falls, where Chief Pine Tree lives, arriving yesterday. The father thinks the death should be investigated. He has demanded an inquiry. He says the young woman had between $200 and $300, and a gold watch and plenty of handsome clothes when she died, and he would like to know what became of her personal possessions.

Miss Johnson was a teacher in Indian schools. She came here from the Cheyenne Reservation for treatment for a nervous trouble. She died while under treatment by Dr. F. Scheurmann. The cause of death assigned by the doctor was peritonitis.

Chief Pine Tree has called the attention of the Superintendent of Indian Schools to the circumstances surrounding his daughter's death.

For the Sake of the Babies.

The First Auxiliary Society of the Riverside Day Nursery, which was organized in January by Mrs. Eugene H. Porter, now its President, met at the home of Mrs. Rentford J. Mount, 64 West Sixty-ninth Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Porter occupied the chair. Consul Emma Booth-Tucker, wife of the Commander of the Salvation Army, gave an address upon the army's work in its spiritual and social aspects. The address was supplemented by the singing of Brigadier Alice Lewis. An informal reception followed the meeting.

The nursery, for the benefit and encouragement of which the society was formed, is located at 123 West Sixty-third Street, and has cared for 6,871 children in the year ending October, 1896, and 721 in the last month. Its President is Mrs. Robert S. MacArthur. The Auxiliary Society numbers about 100 members, many of them among the best known society women on the upper west side.

GEN. JAMES C. DUANE DEAD.

The President of the Aqueduct Board Stricken by Apoplexy Suddenly at His Home in This City.

Gen. James Chatham Duane, President of the Aqueduct Commission, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday morning at his residence, 49 East Thirtieth Street. He complained of feeling unwell when he retired last Sunday night, but his condition was not considered serious. Early in the morning Mrs. Duane became alarmed at her husband's labored breathing, and hastily called their son, Dr. Alexander Duane. The latter perceived that his father was very sick, and summoned Dr. James N. Butler, a friend of the family, who lives in the neighborhood. Gen. Duane was unconscious when Dr. Butler reached his bedside, and he died about 7:30 o'clock.

James C. Duane was born in Schenectady, this State, June 30, 1824. He entered Union College when about sixteen years old, and was graduated from that institution in 1844. Very soon thereafter he entered the West Point Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1848. From that period until 1854 he served with the Engineer Corps and as assistant instructor at West Point.

Previous to the breaking out of the civil war he had attained the rank of Major. His first service in the war was at Fort Pickens, Fla. During the following Winter he organized engineer equipage for the Army of the Potomac, directed the work of bridging the Potomac at Harper's Ferry in February, 1862, and commanded the engineer battalion at the siege of Yorktown. He took part in many of the most important engagements of the war, and on July 6, 1864, he was breveted Colonel of Engineers. At the close of the war Col. Duane was made a brevet Brigadier General. From 1865 to 1868 he superintended the construction of the fort at Willets Point, N. Y. March 7, 1867, he was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army. Afterward he served successively as Superintendent of fortifications on the coasts of Maine and New Hampshire as lighthouse engineer of the northeast coast, as a member of various engineer boards, and as President of the Board of United States Engineers in New York City. He was promoted Colonel Jan. 10, 1883, and in the Fall of 1886 he was appointed Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier General.

Mayor Hewitt appointed Gen. Duane a member of the Aqueduct Commission in July, 1888. He was almost immediately elected President of the board, and he held the office at the time of his death.

Gen. Duane leaves a wife and two sons —Mr. James Duane and Dr. Alexander Duane. Mrs. Duane was the daughter of the late Gen. Brewerton of the United States Army. Gen. Duane was the author of a standard "Manual for Engineer Troops."

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Horace Barnard.

Horace Barnard, a retired lawyer of this city, died yesterday at his home, 26 East Thirty-fifth Street. He was in his sixty-eighth year.

Mr. Barnard was the son of Horace Barnard of Charleston, S. C., where he was born in 1829. The family afterward removed to Hartford, Conn., where it originated, a great-grandfther of the deceased, Capt. John Barnard, having commanded the Third Connecticut Regiment at the battles of White Plains and Long Island during the Revolutionary War. Horace Barnard was graduated from Yale University in 1849, and four years later from the Harvard Law School. He was for many years in the office of ex-Senator William M. Evarts in this city, and had practiced law here continuously up to 1895.

On July 30, 1863, he married Miss Louisa A. Zerega, daughter of Augustus Zerega, well known as a ship builder of New York, and who, with three children, survives him. He was a war member of the Union League Club, and was one of the Governors of

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L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

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Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
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FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.
The Reorganization Committee hereby calls upon holders of Certificates issued by its depositaries for shares deposited under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization to pay on or before WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1897, THE THIRD AND LAST INSTALLMENT of five per cent. of the nominal or par value of such Certificates.
Payment in New York must be made to
The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway,
and must be accompanied by presentation of the Certificates of Deposit for indorsement of such payment.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOL H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, November 1, 1897.

The Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company.
A majority of the consolidated mortgage bonds and of the stock of this Company has been deposited under the agreement dated September 18th, 1897, and the certificates of deposit of the Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, have been listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.
The Committee has extended the time for the deposit under the agreement of consolidated mortgage bonds and of stock until November 15th, 1897, after which time no deposits will be received, save in the discretion of the Committee and upon the payment of a penalty of $50 for each consolidated mortgage bond and of $1.00 for each share of stock.
Dated November 1, 1897.
GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Chairman.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

After opening with a show of much firmness, and with a considerable volume of transactions at prices better than the final quotations of last week, the stock market yesterday of a sudden became feverish, and throughout most of the day was weak. Many substantial declines were scored. Only in two or three exceptional instances were there any material advances, and almost entirely such advances were in stocks outside the standard list. As a whole, the better class of stocks were kept all day under pressure, and in a majority of cases yielded.

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The Spanish bugaboo was paraded anew, and "special dispatches," ostensibly from important quarters in Washington, were given circulation to suggest that relations between this country and Spain are actually already so far strained as to make an outbreak possible at any moment. These special dispatches were inventions, of course. They were fabricated in Wall Street, and forwarded to Washington to be retelegraphed here for stock market effect. Stock jobbing claims of this sort do not have lasting effect; but while they are in evidence they are sometimes seriously disturbing.

***

Bearish speculators affected to be much disappointed over the non-appearance of a decision of the United States Supreme Court in the matter of the State of Nebraska's proposal to fix maximum rates which railroads within that State may charge. It was averred that the Supreme Court had finally decided to withhold its determination of this matter until after New Year's. No authority was given for this statement, which was used effectively against the Granger railway stocks. Another railroad case of much importance was determined by the Supreme Court, however, granting to railway managers rights which have been much contested under the provisions of the long and short haulage clause of the Inter-State Commerce act.

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Just before the close of the business day a rally came which lifted quotations substantially above the low figures made during midday raids, but still leaving average prices where they showed material declines.

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Not a single new factor is disclosed in the business situation to warrant the feverishness and the weakness which Wall Street bear speculators are able to produce and profit by. Good conditions are not changed—and that there are good conditions (that most business conditions are good conditions) is doubted by no reasonable, observant man.

***

Government bonds were steady. There were no sales.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brook. Un. Gas	½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Del., Lack. & W.	1	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	
Detroit Gas	1½	2d pf.	½
Lake Erie & West.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	2½	Ill. Central	1
Am. Spirits Mfg.	¾	Ill. Steel	2¾
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2½	Laclede Gas	1½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅞	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	3	Lake Shore	3¾
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	Manhattan Cons.	2
Canada Southern	⅞	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	½
Chic., Bur. & Qy.	⅞	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Chic. & East. Ill.	1	N. J. Central	4½
Chic. & E. Ill. pf.	4	N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 1st pf.	2½
Chicago Gas	⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	⅞
Chicago Gt. Western	1	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	1
Chic. Gt. W. pf. B.	2	Pacific Mail	⅞
Chic., Ind. & L.	1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	2½
Chic. & Northwest	1½	Pullman	1⅞
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Reading 2d pf.	⅞
Consolidated Ice	2	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	4
Del. & Hudson	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Denver & Rio Gr.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	2½
Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	1½	Un. Pac., 2d in. pd.	⅞
Erie	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1½	Ohio Southern 1st	2
Detroit Gas 5s	1⅝	St. P., M. & M., E. Minn. 1st	1
Mo. Pacific cons.	1		
Nor. Pac. Term.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. tran. ctfs.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1½
Evans. & T. H. gen.	4	Union El. 1st, t. r.	2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $94,796,106; balances, $5,422,728; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $459,231.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18⅛ for short; reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 95⅝, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—5@8c discount. @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—15c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57½@59. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 338,066.01 ounces of silver bullion.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$13,348,531
Exports in the same period	28,909,415
Net exports	$15,560,884
Net imports, 1896	26,827,454
Net exports, 1895	46,029,740
Net exports, 1894	70,119,371
Net exports, 1893	23,253,651

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Barcelona sold at .03, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .05, 140 Fortuna at 11.12½@11; 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .19, 1,000 Pharmacist at .10. On the Mining Exchange 17,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .03¼@.03½@.03⅝, 3,700 Alamo at .03¼@.03⅜, 600 Argentum at .21@.21¼@.21, 1,400 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.08⅝@.09, 37,000 Cannon Ball at .006½@.007¼@.004⅝@.006¾, 1,600 Garfield Gr. at .04¼@.04⅛@.04¼, 4,200 Jefferson at .05½@.05¾, 39,000 Justine at .008¾@.002⅝@.003, 500 Pharmacist at .009, 3,000 Sentinel at .002@.003, 5,900 Work at .103⅛@.104.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 82⅝; Illinois Central, ⅞, to 103¾; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 36; Reading, ⅝, to 10¼; New York Central, ¼, to 108½, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 93⅝. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 54½, and Erie, ⅛, to 15. Atchison sold at 12⅞, and Pennsylvania at 57⅛. British consols advanced 1-16, to 112½ for money and 5-16, to 112 11-16 for the account. American eagles were quoted at 76s 7d. In Paris, rentes closed at 103f 50c. Exchange on London was 25f 17½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 176.50 and in Rome at 105.35.

FACTS MUST PREVAIL.

"What do I think of the American security market?" repeated President William A. Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank when that question was put to him yesterday by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"Well, there is nothing to say to contradict the many excellent reasons which THE TIMES has published to show that the market is in a splendid condition. I have faith in the future of it; there will be much more improvement. Scares will not prevail against facts and underlying conditions; they will not keep back stocks which are known to be good purchases on their merits.

"A great deal is being said as to the extent to which Europeans are participating in the buying of American securities. If they do not avail themselves of the opportunities to make profitable investments such as are presented now by prices in this market, they alone will be the losers. Home investments are satisfactory to me, and I am willing to show my confidence in them by using that medium of getting profitable returns. I see no better field for the investor who wants to get something that is safe, something that he knows will yield him large profits and in which he need have no fear of disaster. Everything justifies confidence in the outlook; nothing to the contrary is apparent as far as I can see."

THE COUNTRY PROSPEROUS.

Temporary obstacles to improvement in the market for investment securities are not creating apprehension among the strong and thinking financiers of Wall Street. Confidence as to the outlook of business largely overweighs with them the ephemeral and often inconsistent predictions of disaster which are heard from interested as well as timid parties. Briefly analyzing the market's course of late, Mr. S. M. Jarvis, President of the North American Trust Company, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The depression of the last few days in the stock market appears to be due to matters which are entirely outside any calculation of intrinsic values. Sentiment has been the principal factor in the recent decline, and it seems to be based in a large measure on the ideas of some speculators as to the unsettled internal political conditions of Spain. There has been growing of late the feeling that should the relations between Spain and the United States become strained it will be due as much to Spain's domestic troubles as to anything else.

"In conducting negotiations with Spain on the subpect of Cuba, or in following up the diplomatic course which may be decided on, I am confident that the McKinley Administration will assume a pacific disposition, and that the diplomatic skill and experience of Gen. Woodford will be so exerted that the American Government will continue to proceed along peaceful and conservative lines, unless they are forced into an antagonistic position by the Spanish Government.

"In the meantime business conditions throughout the United States steadily improve. Reports heard from the various industries are almost unanimous in announcing greater activity. Press and private dispatches from the South inform us that yellow fever has abated, a fact that will largely increase the earnings of the Southern railroads.

"My advices from Europe through the mails are to the effect that while Europeans may be practically inactive as to the market for American securities, they have begun to look favorably upon investments in new enterprises here. The excellent reports of the past few months have evidently led to this feeling among British capitalists. It is my opinion that the chief reason—I may say the only reason—for an absence of buying by Europeans is the apprehension of a renewal of silver agitation in Congress, for I am convinced that they are confident that the intrinsic values of these securities are as great as ever.

"When foreign complications cease to operate and the uncertainty arising from them is disposed of once and for all, we will have a good market. I see no reason why it should not be the best we have seen in the last two years. This country is really prosperous, and that fact must tell."

A VICTORY FOR THE ROADS.

Again yesterday the Nebraska maximum rate decision was held back by the Supreme Court, and again Wall Street was disappointed. The decision has been confidently looked for, and some of the Granger stocks had been bought in anticipation of a favorable decision. When it was learned that the Supreme Court would not make public its decision, there was some selling of this stock, and a decline in the market followed the announcement.

The Supreme Court, however, did hand down one decision—that in what is known as the "long and short haul case." It was decided in favor of the roads, giving them the right to determine the question of long and short haul rates without first asking the consent of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. This was a suit between the Georgia Central and Alabama Midland against the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and when it was previously decided in favor of the roads by a lower court some time ago, considerable buoyancy developed in the stock market. And yesterday when the Supreme Court ratified the decision of the lower court, and thus finally disposed of the case, there was a noticeable strengthening of the market.

It was reported during the day that the Supreme Court would take a recess until Nov. 29, and Washington dispatches had it that no decision in the Nebraska maximum rate case need be expected until after that time, and possibly not until after Jan. 1.

SUGAR TRUST RUMORS.

The trading element toyed with Sugar Trust stock again yesterday, successfully bringing about another decline. After selling close to 134, the stock was put down to 120. In the rally toward the close it went back close to 131. Mr. Havemeyer's illness was not used as a bear argument yesterday, principally because Mr. Havemeyer is rapidly recovering his health. But there were many other rumors regarding Sugar Trust. It was announced from Washington that the beet sugar manufacturers are to have a hearing on the Dutch sugar case, and that no decision by the Treasury need be expected for some time. All of the Trust's opponents were brought out and quoted as being ready to demoralize the sugar trade. Again it was pointed out that new competitors to the Trust are springing up and building factories, something which Wall Street knows all about, and has known for some time. Nevertheless, this gossip succeeded in bringing about the result intended—another break in Sugar Trust.

THE LONDON ATTITUDE.

London continues to buy American stocks in spite of the weakness of the New York market. Yesterday the arbitrage houses took nearly 15,000 shares of stock, most of which was St. Paul. There were also large blocks of Louisville taken for foreign account. Although a majority of the European houses are inclined to be bearish on the market, London speculators are evidently convinced that the reaction in the American market has gone about far enough. Each day London quotations come higher and each day London buying orders are executed in this market, no matter whether our prices are showing strength or weakness.

UNION PACIFIC PAYMENTS.

It was announced yesterday that the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee will not pay the entire purchase money, $58,000,000, to the Government all at once, as has heretofore been understood. The payment will be distributed over a period extending from Nov. 20 to Jan. 20. Washington dispatches and the members of the Reorganization Committee here differed yesterday as to the dates and the amounts to be paid thereon, no positive statement regarding those details being given out. The distribution of these payments over two months removes the danger of a money market squeeze from that cause.

THE BEARS AND THE COALERS.

Wall Street seems to have become firmly convinced that the coal trade is in a very bad way and that the coal stocks should be sold short. Consequently, all of that group are showing weakness. Yesterday Delaware and Hudson, after selling at 110, was pushed down to 106. Jersey Central, after selling at 87½, was knocked down to 81⅝. The Readings were all kept under pressure. Lackawanna was the only coal stock that escaped the bears, and that gained a full point for the day. Before the close there were allies in all of the stocks, which cut down materially the paper profits of the shorts. In these rallies inside support was noticeable, particularly in Jersey Central. In fact, in this stock brokers, supposedly acting for insiders, were quiet buyers of the stock on the way down and aggressive supporters in the rally.

KANSAS AND TEXAS EARNINGS.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas yesterday published its net earnings for the first quarter of the fiscal year ended Sept. 30. The road made an excellent showing, gross earnings amounting to over $3,000,000 and the net to over $1,000,000. After deducting interest charges and rentals, a surplus of $235,688 is shown. This is the inauguration of the company's plan of giving out regular monthly statements. Hereafter the net earnings for each month will be regularly published.

A BREAK IN MANHATTAN.

Manhattan had a sharp break yesterday and showed considerable weakness in the morning hours. The transactions in the stock were limited, less than 1,000 shares changing hands, but by reason of its weakness and its subsequent rally it was one of the most conspicuous stocks on the list. After selling down to 94¾ Manhattan rallied to 97 and closed at 96½. Brokers acting for inside interests did nothing while the stock was breaking yesterday, but later they came in, and by buying a few hundred shares easily put the stock up. Insiders are still talking confidently on Manhattan, and are hinting at early developments, which will bring about a scamper for cover by the numerous shorts in the stock.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

Louisville and Nashville was strong in the face of yesterday's general weakness, and in spite of the pressure which was brought to bear upon it, it closed with a fractional gain for the day. Transactions in the stock amounted to more than 15,000 shares. After selling down to 51¾, it rallied nobly and closed at 53¼. There is a large short interest in Louisville and Nashville put out by those bears who still expect to hear of a yellow fever epidemic in the South. Some of these tried to cover yesterday, but by doing so they rapidly ran the stock up on themselves. Friends of the company predict largely increased traffic returns as soon as the quarantines in the South are disposed of.

AS TO "PANHANDLE."

One of the strongest stocks on the list throughout the recent weakness has been "Panhandle" common. The stock reached its highest point, 34½, even while the downward movement in the general market has been going on, and in the smashing raids of the past few days it has not sold below 30. It touched the latter price yesterday for the first time in several weeks, but immediately rebounded to 32. Interests close to the Pennsylvania Railroad are the most enthusiastic bulls on Panhandle, and their predictions for the stock, although seemingly wild in view of the general weakness at the present moment, are apparently made with all possible confidence and assurance.

DETROIT GAS STRONG.

Detroit Gas furnished one of the surprises of yesterday. It advanced steadily throughout the day and closed at 56½, its highest price, with a gain of 7½ points over its closing of Saturday. Mysterious hints of some sort of a deal were the only explanations of the stock's strength. The buying came from brokers who at various times in the past have been active in the stock.

INDUSTRIES OF THE SOUTH.

A tour of inspection of the Birmingham iron and steel district was made recently by the Armor Plate Committee of the navy, accompanied by a number of manufacturers, railroad men, and members of Congress from Alabama and Tennessee. The Louisville and Nashville Railway Company provided a special train for them while the tour lasted. The new steel furnaces of the Birmingham Rolling Mill Company were first visited. These have a daily capacity of 120 tons. The basic open-hearth method of manufacturing steel from basic iron was explained to the visitors. At this plant there are 1,600 men employed. The puddling furnaces run here the unusual number of three charges each per day.

The quarry at Dolcita, which supplies dolomite for flux to most of the furnaces, was visited next. This quarry has been two years opened, and the dolomite has been quarried out to a depth of 70 feet. Silica averages 1½ per cent., carbonate of lime 54 per cent., carbonate of magnesia 43 per cent., and oxide of iron and alumina 1 per cent., and the mining plant here has a capacity of 500 tons per day.

Red Mountain's fossiliferous red iron ore seam, which furnishes the bulk of the iron ore for the furnaces of the South, was next in the programme of inspection. Then the party went to Green Spring, and the Ishkooda Mines, on the property of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, where mining methods were closely examined. This seam averages twenty feet in thickness.

At Ensley, the blast furnaces of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, with a capacity of 1,000 tons of iron a day, were seen. Formerly only 150 tons per furnace were produced, but this has been now increased to 270, in consequence of better attention being paid to the crude material which composes the furnace burdens. Three of the four Ensley furnaces were in blast while the visitors were there, and they took much interest in the by-product coke oven plant of sixty ovens, which is in course of erection. The Semet-Solvay Company is building this plant, and has contracted to supply the coke manufactured from the Tennessee Company's coal at reduced cost, besides furnishing gas surplus—about 900,000 cubic feet—for boiler use, retaining the sulphate of ammonia and coal tar for their own use. Then coal mining methods were inspected at the Pratt seam, and a short stop made at the furnaces of the Pioneer Mining Company between Ensley and Birmingham, where an interesting explanation was given of the working of these furnaces, a larger percentage of brown iron ore or limonite being used than in operations elsewhere.

The mines at Brazil, Blossburg, and West Pratt, in the Warrior coalfield, were also inspected. Brazil's daily output is 1,500 tons. The Sloss Iron and Steel Company owns those at Brazil and Blossburg. The lump coal is marketed for domestic or steaming purposes, and the slack is washed and coked at the mines. The furnace plant of this company was visited before the party left Birmingham. The members of the committee were greatly interested in what they saw, and copious notes were made of the immense developments shown in the manufacture of iron and steel in the various Southern plants inspected.

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

***

Statement by Vice President Lamont of Northern Pacific that prosperity is evident everywhere in the Northwest.

Exports of 410,000 ounces of silver by today's steamer for Europe.

Decrease in reserve of $443,050, as shown by weekly statement of banks not members of Clearing House, but clearing through members thereof.

Regular semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent. expected to be declared by Pacific Mail Directors at meeting to be held Nov. 17.

New plan of reorganization for Central Vermont to adequately protect first mortgage bondholders.

Declaration of regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. by Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

Falling off in east-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago of 8,000 tons last week, as compared with previous week and 18,000 as compared with a year ago, "Pan Handle" again led in tonnage.

Management of Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company expects to start line of steamers on Columbia River between Portland and the Dalles, to relieve freight pressure.

Shipments of grain from Philadelphia this week expected to create new record for that port. Shipments of corn so far this year increased 15,042,917 bushels, as compared with like period in 1896. Shipments of wheat increased 153,273 bushels.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week and month of October showed increases:

	Fourth Week.	Month.
Big Four	$50,052	$146,928
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	5,522	19,522
Flint & Père Marquette	10,087	47,748
Pitts. & West	21,450	44,372

***

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis showed a decrease for the fourth week in October of $5,303, and an increase for the month of $34,719. Boston and Maine's total net earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30 increased $136,152, and the surplus $79,851. New York, New Haven and Hartford's total income for the like period increased $497,672, and the surplus $485,056. Mexican National showed a decrease in gross earnings for September of $28,866, and in net of $66,187. New York Central's earnings for October increased $105,089.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	192½	194
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s, ex int.	71½	73
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	6¾	8¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76	77
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consol.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Columbus (Ohio) stock	46	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	98
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	39	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	70	73
Kings County Elevated	2	3
Kings County Traction	42	43
Nassau 1st 5s. (Brooklyn Trolley)	96	97
New Orleans Traction common	4	5
New Orleans Traction pf.	19	22
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	198
Third Avenue Railroad	150	152
Union Ry. 1st 5s. (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	91	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	100
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	82	85
Union Ferry	68	68
Union Ferry bonds	104	106

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas 1st ex int.	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 6s	93	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70½	72½

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs	99	101
Central Union 5s guaranteed	101	101½
Columbus Gas	90	93
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas, (Jersey City) stock, ex dividend	70	76
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103	105
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	77½
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	330	350
Madison (Wis.) stock	57	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. tr. rects.	78	82
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf. tr. rects.	100	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	111	111¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 5s	106	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	40
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98	100
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	86	88
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	135	140
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	20	22
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company	84	86
Western Gas Co. bonds, ex interest	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common	34½	35¼
Glucose preferred	90¾	91½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	2½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	12	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	65	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	97
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt Trust common	24	27
Malt Trust preferred	74	77
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	70	75
Standard Oil Trust	337½	339
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	53
Union Typewriter	6	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	156	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	86	87

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	112
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	1½
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	50	53
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	145	148
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	29	32
Wool Exchange	110	113

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,850
4th week Oct.	$404,748	$354,696	$442,494
Month	1,299,690	1,152,762	1,327,484
From July 1	4,885,980	4,465,129	5,915,100
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	648	635	637
4th week Oct.	$79,777	$69,690	$77,785
Month	264,780	216,832	238,016
From Jan. 1	2,285,436	2,169,445	2,076,605
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	961	961	961
4th week Oct.	$132,214	$137,517	$132,596
Month	427,888	393,289	403,139
From Jan. 1	3,971,632	3,659,616	3,651,143
LOUIS., HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
4th week Oct.	$17,987	$12,465	$17,837
Month Oct.	57,702	38,280	46,269
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,395	2,395	2,395
Month Oct.	$4,253,117	$4,148,078	$4,185,303
From July 1	16,668,928	15,417,977	15,785,808
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
4th week Oct.	$96,173	$74,723	$98,268
Month	287,224	242,852	294,804
From July 1	2,407,339	2,398,903	2,545,401
N. Y., N. H. & HARTFORD for quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	$8,345,150	$7,892,932	$8,322,255
Op. expenses	4,946,224	5,070,511	5,023,953
Net earnings	3,398,926	2,822,421	3,298,302
Other income	31,192	110,025	63,545
Total	3,430,118	2,932,446	3,361,847
Fixed charges	1,576,290	1,503,674	1,573,334
Surplus	1,853,828	1,368,772	1,788,513

The balance sheet shows cash on hand, $367,-078, and a profit and loss, (surplus,) of $6,673,488.

MEXICAN NATIONAL for September—			
Gross earnings	$472,959	$501,825	$375,057
Op. expenses	384,867	347,546	269,017
Net earnings	88,092	154,279	106,040
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	4,461,646	3,761,015	3,251,006
Op. expenses	3,379,409	2,788,014	2,498,501
Net earnings	1,082,237	973,001	752,502
BOSTON & MAINE for quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	5,665,981	5,512,249	5,973,022
Op. expenses	3,747,941	3,716,689	3,861,216
Net earnings	1,917,950	1,795,560	2,111,806
Other income	121,712	107,

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 1, 1897.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

(DUE 1988.)

Since the appointment of Receivers for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in February, 1896, we have endeavored to watch carefully, and to take all steps necessary to protect, the rights of the Five Per Cent. Consolidated Bondholders.

Almost immediately after their appointment the Receivers expressed the opinion that, if allowed to issue $5,000,000 Receivers' Certificates, to be used for discharging accumulated supply bills and for making some needed additions to the property, they could thereafter regularly meet the interest on the several issues of bonds for which the B. & O. R. R. Co. was directly responsible, and which constituted liens on the principal railroads of the system.

Recognizing the advantages likely to accrue from holding together all the properties, and also understanding that the greater part of the $5,000,000 certificates were to be used to discharge supply bills which would probably be held by the Court to be preferential liens, we, with others interested in the Consolidated bonds, favored the issue of such certificates.

Of late the Receivers have been unable to fulfill their expectation, and defaults have taken place on several of the lines important to the integrity of the system. Since these defaults we have felt that, the object of the original issue having failed, no further issue of certificates for any purpose should be made by the Receivers, and therefore we have opposed all such further issues.

In the Spring of 1897 the Johns Hopkins University filed in court an application asking that the $5,000,000 first preferred stock of the B. & O. R. R. Co. should be declared a lien on the income of the property ahead of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds. The Trustee of the Consolidated Mortgage filed an answer which was deemed adequate to set forth the rights of the bondholders. A few days before this application was to be heard by the Court we learned that this answer had been withdrawn by the Trustee, and that in its stead there had been filed another answer, merely formal in character, stating that the Trustee had no views in the matter, and leaving the determination of the question to the Court. The reason for this sudden change can perhaps be given best by the Trustee, who, on inquiry, informed one of us that "it differed in opinion with us in regard to the B. & O. preferred stock, and that this was no new idea with it; that it had held this opinion for many years, long before it accepted the trust of the Consolidated Mortgage," and that "the purpose of the Company in amending its answer was to remain in a neutral position."

Immediately upon hearing of the changed and "neutral" attitude of the Trustee, on whom we had been relying for the protection of the rights of the bondholders, we communicated with some of the large bondholders, and took steps for an independent intervention in their behalf and in behalf of all other bondholders. Although subjected to great pressure in the preparation of papers, the case was fully presented by our counsel, and we are happy to say that (notwithstanding the views of the Trustee) the Court has decided in favor of the Consolidated Mortgage, and has denied the application of the University. We do not know whether the University will take an appeal from this decision; but if so, we shall continue our opposition.

More recently the Trustee of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage has filed a petition of which the granting would in effect be a declaration that its mortgage has a lien equal with yours on the main line of the B. and O. R. R. We are now vigorously opposing this application.

We mention these matters simply to give the holders of the Five Per Cent. Consolidated Bonds some idea of the unusual phases which matters are taking. On questions other than that of the First Preferred Stock the Trustee has communicated with us, and, under an indemnity from us, has allowed its counsel to co-operate with ours. We do not believe that the Receivers will default in the payment of interest except under most dire necessity; and so long as there is no default in the payment of interest on your bonds, or in the performance of the other undertakings of the mortgage, there would not, under ordinary conditions, be any cause for anxiety. But the very unusual attacks on the integrity of your mortgage apart from any default, and the complications of the present receivership, as well as the novel suggestion of a **"neutral" Trusteeship,** indicate necessity for constant watchfulness and vigorous action.

It seems to us most important, therefore, that the bondholders unite with us to protect their interests; and, accordingly, we have prepared a Bondholders' Agreement which, among other things, provides for the deposit of bonds with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., and gives us all necessary power to see that bondholders are represented in all matters in court, as well as power to press foreclosure proceedings in case of default.

If these purposes commend themselves to you, will you be good enough to deposit your bonds with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. on or before January 2, 1898, receiving in exchange therefor certificates of deposit for which a quotation in due time will be asked from the New York Stock Exchange? These certificates are for $1,000 each, and bear interest warrants corresponding to the coupons maturing on the bonds for the next five years. As fast as coupons are collected, J. P. Morgan & Co. will pay the amount thereof on surrender of the corresponding warrants.

We cannot undertake to represent any bonds which shall not have been deposited on or before the date above indicated.

There may be obtained at our offices a statement furnished by the Receivers as showing the earnings and fixed charges of the property covered by the Consolidated Mortgage. We believe this statement will be reassuring to bondholders, but also that it will show them the necessity of not allowing additional liens to be imposed on the property covered by their mortgage, in priority thereto or on an equality therewith.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

LONDON, November 1st, 1897.

Having jointly made an issue of these bonds in this market, under date of May 15th, 1888, simultaneously with that made in New York by our respective representatives, who have signed the above circular, we strongly recommend all holders of the bonds to deposit them in the manner suggested, in order to insure an energetic defense of their interests.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited.

PROPOSALS.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Room 209, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, New York, October 22, 1897.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Bids or proposals for doing the work and furnishing the materials called for in the approved forms of contract now on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners, for constructing a keeper's house and storage room extension, janitor's cottage and a stable, at the Jerome Park Reservoir, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., and they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners as soon thereafter as possible, and the award of the contract for doing said work and furnishing said materials will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as practicable.

Blank forms of said approved contract, and the specifications thereof, and bids or proposals and proper envelopes for their inclosure, form of bonds, and all other information, can be obtained at the above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application to the Secretary. By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners.

JAMES C. DUANE, President.

EDWARD L. ALLEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing sawed Spruce Timber, Contract 617, and for furnishing about 700 tons Anthracite Coal, Contract 618, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier A, N. R., until 11:30 o'clock A. M., Thursday, November 11, 1897. For particulars, see City Record.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	335	National Union	205
Central National	160	New Amsterdam	225
Chatham	290	New York County	700
City	420	Ninth National	97½
Commerce	208	Nat. B. of N. Am.	135
Fourth National	164	Seaboard National	172
German-American	112	Shoe & Leather	93
Greenwich	165	Third National	10
Hanover	350	Tradesmen's	102
Hudson River	155	United States Nat.	200
Irving	145	West Side	275
Mechanics & Tr'd's'	110	Western National	120
Mercantile	166		

There were sales of 100 shares of Tradesmen's at 102, 10 shares Central National at 160, and 133 shares Ninth National at 98.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Nov. 8, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18½	20	850	American Cotton Oil	21½	21½	18	18	—2½
71½	73½	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	.....
115	118	6	American Express	117	117	117	117	.....
8¾	8⅞	3,425	American Spirits Mfg.	9½	9½	8¾	8¾	— ⅝
21	23	2,070	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	24½	25	18	22½	—2½
130½	130⅝	87,943	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	133½	133⅝	129	130⅝	—1⅝
109⅝	110	637	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	110½	110½	110	110	.....
92⅛	94½	51	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	92⅞	92⅞	92½	92½	.....
78⅝	79	1,640	American Tobacco	79	79	78¼	78⅝	.....
100	112	410	Am. Tobacco pf	109¾	110	109¾	110	.....
27	31	200	Ann Arbor pf	28	28	28	28	—8
12¼	12½	1,670	At., T. & S. F	12½	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
26¼	26⅝	5,865	At., T. & S. F. pf	27	27	25½	26¼	— ⅞
12½	13	150	Baltimore & Ohio	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
4¾	5	3,080	Bay State Gas	5⅛	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	.....
31⅝	32	1,150	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	31½	31½	30½	31½	.....
122	123	115	Brooklyn Union Gas	122¾	122½	122½	122½	+ ½
3⅜	4½	50	Bruns., Co., 1st in. pd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	.....
51½	52½	2,100	Canada Southern	52¼	52¼	51½	52	— ⅛
12⅜	13½	310	Canadian Pacific	80	80	80	80	.....
20⅝	20⅝	3,177	Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅝	20⅝	20	20⅜	— ⅛
91⅛	91¾	44,450	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	92¼	92⅝	89¾	91⅛	— ⅛
52½	54½	200	Chi. & East. Ill.	53½	53½	53	53	—1
94	97	150	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	95	95	95	95	—4
94⅛	94¼	18,493	Chicago Gas	95	95⅜	92⅝	94⅛	— ⅝
11⅝	11⅞	11,734	Chicago Great West.	12⅜	13¼	11⅝	11⅞	—1
20	30	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	—2
8	9	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8	8	8	8	.....
25	26	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	26	26	26	26	—1
90	90⅛	43,025	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	90⅞	90⅞	89	90⅛	— ⅝
138½	139	80	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼	.....
117⅜	118	4,470	Chicago & Northw.	118⅜	119	117	117⅜	—1⅛
82⅛	82¼	15,926	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	82¾	83	81¼	82¼	— ⅛
31½	32	1,380	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	31¾	32	30½	31¼	— ½
..	..	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
20½	21	650	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21¼	21¼	20	20¼	—1
5	5¼	210	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	5½	5½	— ¼
196	197½	979	Consolidated Gas	198	198	196	197	—2
25	35	200	Consolidated Ice	28	28	28	28	—2
107¼	108	4,082	Delaware & Hudson	109	109½	106	107½	—2⅝
150	153	600	Del., Lack. & West	152	152	150½	152	+1
10⅜	11½	100	Denver & R. G.	11	11	11	11	—1
43⅛	..	90	Denver & R. G. pf	43	43½	42¾	42¾	—1¼
55	57½	2,250	Detroit Gas	51	56½	51	56½	+7½
14¼	14⅝	840	Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
34¼	34½	805	Erie 1st pf	35	35	34	34	— ⅛
18¾	19¼	100	Erie 2d pf	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
23	25	100	Evans, & T. H.	25	25	25	25	.....
31⅜	31⅝	1,760	General Electric	31⅞	31⅞	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
98¾	99	1,625	Illinois Central	99⅜	99⅜	97½	98⅝	—1
37	38	300	Illinois Steel Co.	38½	38½	37	37½	—2¾
28¾	28⅝	50	Iowa Central pf	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	.....
22	25	100	Jack., C., Pitts. & Gulf	23	23	23	23	.....
39½	..	1,620	Laclede Gas	40¼	40¼	39	39	—1½
15	15½	550	Lake Erie & West	15	15	15	14⅞	— ⅛
65⅞	66	986	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67⅝	67⅝	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
167½	169	170	Lake Shore	166	166	166	166	—3¾
53	53½	15,480	Louisville & Nashville	53	53⅝	51⅝	53¼	+ ⅛
96¾	96⅞	8,745	Manhattan Con.	98¾	98⅝	94½	96½	—2
100⅜	101⅜	100	Metropolitan St. Ry.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	.....
103½	106	200	Michigan Central	101¾	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	.....
56	57	100	Minnesota Iron	56¾	56¾	56½	56½	— ⅛
11⅞	12¼	1,250	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¾	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
30	30¼	4,310	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	29⅝	30¼	29	30¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	26⅞	12,385	Missouri Pacific	27⅞	28¼	26⅞	26½	+ ⅛
23	24½	200	Mobile & Ohio	24	24	23½	23½	— ¼
31¾	31⅞	1,525	National Lead Co.	32½	32½	31	32	— ¼
100	101	170	National Lead Co. pf.	102¼	102¼	101	101	.....
82⅜	82¾	13,910	New Jersey Central	87½	87½	85¼	82⅜	—4½
104¾	105	6,887	New York Central	105¼	105½	103⅝	104⅝	— ⅛
13¾	13⅞	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
73	80	200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	73	73	73	73	—2½
31⅜	34	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	32	32	32	+ ½
16	17	10	N. Y. Sus. & West.	16½	16½	16½	16½	.....
28½	29	825	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	29	29½	28½	29	— ⅛
40⅜	41	450	Norfolk & West. pf.	41½	41½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
3⅞	4	550	North American	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
16⅞	17	1,575	Northern Pacific	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
50	50¼	14,575	Northern Pacific pf.	51	51¼	49¼	50	— ⅛
14⅞	15	2,675	Ontario & Western	15¼	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
12	15	150	Ore. Imp., 2d in. pd	12	12	12	12	— ¼
65	70	328	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	68¾	68¾	66¾	66¾	—1
17¾	18¾	1,127	Oregon Short Line	18	18	17⅝	18	.....
28⅝	29	1,445	Pacific Mail	29	29½	28¼	28⅞	— ⅛
109¾	110	400	Pennsylvania R. R.	110	110	110	110	— ¼
94¾	94¾	25	P.G.L. & C. Co. of Ch.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	.....
31½	32¼	4,730	P., C., C. & St. L.	32	32⅜	30	32	.....
64½	65	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	66	62¼	62¼	—2½
165½	167	515	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	167	167	165¼	165¼	—1½
20	20¼	6,260	Reading	20¾	20¾	19⅝	20¼	— ⅝
44⅜	44⅞	5,740	Reading 1st pf.	46¼	46¼	44	44⅞	— ⅛
24¾	25¼	1,122	Reading 2d pf.	25¾	25¾	24½	25½	— ⅛
42	44	550	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	42	42	41	42	—4
13½	16	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	13½	13½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
49⅜	50¼	350	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	50	50	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	19	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	18⅝	18⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
9	9¼	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
74½	74⅝	3,195	St. Paul & Omaha	76½	76½	72¾	74	—2½
140	145	10	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	140	140	140	140	.....
19	20	400	Southern Pacific	19½	19½	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	9¼	889	Southern Railway	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	3,793	Southern Railway pf.	28¼	28¼	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	4⅝	498	Standard R. & T.	4⅝	4½	4¼	4½	.....
22⅜	23½	4,336	Tenn. Coal & Iron	23½	23⅝	22½	23½	+ ⅛
10⅝	10¼	2,210	Texas Pacific	10½	10⅝	10	10¼	— ⅛
19⅝	20	11,335	U. P., 2d in. pd.	20¾	21	19¼	19⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	7⅛	282	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	7	7½	7	7	— ⅛
6¾	7¼	1,036	United States Leather.	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
59½	60⅝	2,962	U. S. Leather pf.	61¼	61¼	58½	60	+1
63	67	300	U. S. Rubber pf.	65	65	65	65	+ ⅛
16¾	17⅛	4,410	Wabash pf.	16⅝	17¼	16¼	17⅛	— ⅛
108	110	55	Wells-Fargo Express.	109¾	109¾	109	109	— ¼
85¼	85⅞	6,585	Western Union Tel.	85⅞	86	84⅜	85¼	— ¼
Sales		412,654						

Complete Bond Transactions.

At, T & S F gen 4s
25,000 86
2,000 80¼
20,000 80
5,000 86
38,000 86
4,000 86½
Adjustment 4s
40,000 53¼
10,000 53⅜
60,000 53
6,000 52½
19,000 52¼
10,000 52½
3,000 52⅝
2,000 52⅜
9,000 53

Austin & N W 1st
7,000 83½
5,000 83¾

Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 81½

Brooklyn R T 5s
6,000 87¾
1,000 88

Bklyn W & W Co 5s
5,000 99

Buff, R & P G M 5s
20,000 100½

Bur, C R & N 1st
2,000 108⅜
3,000 108½

Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
2,000 38
3,000 37½
6,000 38

Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
1,000 12
5,000 11½

Cent Ga Ry 3d inc
1,000 7½

Cent N J 1st conv, 1902
3,000 112

Ches & Ohio con 5s
3,000 110⅝
1,000 110½

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000 77⅝
5,000 77⅝
5,000 77½
10,000 77⅝
7,000 77¼
23,000 77
6,000 77¼
10,000 77⅜
11,000 77¼
1,000 77⅜
14,000 77½

Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
1,000 101½

Chi, B. & Q conv 5s
1,000 106¾
1,600 106¼

Chi, B & Q cons 7s
5,000 117¼

Chi, B & Q deb 5s
3,000 102

Chi & E Ill gen 5s
3,000 100

Chi G L & C Co 1st
2,000 103½

Chi & N W coup gold 7s
10,000 118½

Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s
1,000 107½

S F deb 5s, 1933
1,000 115½
10,000 116

Chi & N W S F 6s
1,000 116

Chi & N Wscons 7s
1,000 142

Chi, R I & P ext 5s
5,000 106

Chi, R I & P deb 5s
6,000 101½

C, St P, M & O cons
5,000 134½

Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop
3,000 44¼
10,000 43¾
10,000 43¾
44,000 43½

Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s
5,000 101

Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 61
Col & Greenv'le 1st
50,000 114½

Commercial Cable 4s
10,000 105

Dul & Iron Range 1st
6,000 102
2,000 103

Detroit Gas Co 5s
2,000 90
10,000 90¼
1,000 90
10,000 90⅜

Den & Rio Grande 4s
2,000 88
Total sales 412,654

East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
2,000 109

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
1,000 112½

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
4,000 100

Erie gen lien 3-4s
18,000 69
5,000 69⅛

Erie 4s prior bonds
4,000 90¼
2,000 90⅜
10,000 90¼
1,000 90⅝

Evans & T H gen 5s
1,000 70½
1,000 71

Ft W & D C 1st
10,000 68

Fulton Elev 1st
1,000 39½

Gen Elec Co deb 5s
8,000 102¼

Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
5,000 120

Ill Cent 4s, 1952
1,000 102

Ind, Dec & West 1st
2,000 102½

Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
4,000 79½

Kan Pac 1st con, Trust Co certfs
10,000 86⅜
6,000 86½
10,000 86¼
5,000 85½

Knox & Ohio 1st
12,000 115

Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
15,000 101

Lake Erie & West 1st
25,000 116

L S & Mich So 3½s
5,000 104½

Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
2,000 102½

Louis & Nash, unified gold 4s
3,000 84¼
10,000 84
2,000 84¼

Metropolitan Elev 1st
1,000 118½

Metropolitan Elev 2d
1,000 103¼

Met St Ry gen 5s
2,000 110¼
2,000 110¼
1,000 110⅜
1,000 110¼

Mil & Nor 1st, 1910, main line
2,000 83 121

Mil & St P 8s 1st
1,000 108

Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
2,000 810F 104

Mil & St Paul, Wis & Min Div
1,000 116½

Minn & St L con 5s
2,000 105

Mo, K & East 1st
12,000 91½

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 85¼
5,000 85½
10,000 85⅝
2,000 85¾

Mo, K & T 2d
8,000 59
9,000 58½
5,000 59
3,000 59¼
2,000 59½

Mo Pac 1st con 6s
5,000 90

Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
8,000 71½

Mobile & Ohio new 6s
1,000 122½

Nash, C & St L con
1,000 102
1,000 103

N Y Cent 1st coup
3,000 118

N Y Cent ext'd 4s
2,000 103⅛

N Y, C & St L 4s
3,000 104¼
3,000 104

N Y & Harlem 1st coup
2,000 107½

N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs
1,000 139

Norf & W Ry con 4s
3,000 76

Nor Pac Term 1st
1,000 105

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
19,000 58
27,000 57⅝
15,000 57½

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
5,000 90½
12,000 90¼
500 90⅝
500 90⅜
26,000 90¾
23,000 90¼
500 90¼
24,000 90⅝

Ohio Southern 1st
1,000 79

Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 102

Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 2d installment paid
10,000 39

Oregon S L inc A 5s
1,000 55
10,000 54½

Oregon Short Line inc B & col trust
5,000 36½

Pac of Mo 1st 4s
9,000 101½

Reading Co gen 4s
10,000 83
1,000 82¾
2,000 82½
1,000 82⅝

Rio Grande West 1st
2,000 81

St Jo & G I 2-8-4s
2,000 67½

St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
4,000 83¾
3,000 83½

St L & S F G M 5s
1,000 100¾

St L & S W 2d inc
5,000 27

St P Cy R'y Cable cons 5s
5,000 90

St P, M & M, East Minn 1st Div 1st
5,000 107¼
5,000 107

San An & Ar Pass 4s
15,000 59
12,000 59¼
1,000 59

Southern Ry 1st 5s
12,000 90¼
41,000 90
12,000 90⅜
15,000 90
3,000 90¾
3,000 90⅝
8,000 90½
9,000 90¼
5,000 90¾
5,000 90¼

Standard R & T 6s
10,000 60

Tenn C I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
2,000 86

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000 95

Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000 26¾
27,000 27
10,000 26¾
10,000 26½
30,000 26¼
5,000 26¾

Tex & N O cons 5s
5,000 96⅜
5,000 97

Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
7,000 80

Union Pac 1st, 1898
7,000 102¾

Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
5,000 101½

Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
7,000 80

Union Pac col tr 6s notes
62½ p c princ pd
25,000 41

U P D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
31,000 46

U S Leather Co 6s
2,000 112½

Wabash 1st 5s
10,000 105½
1,000 105

Wabash 2d 5s
1,000c 77

W N Y & P gen
2,000 46

Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
6,000 33

Total $1,495,000

. . . The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	..
4s, r., 1907	112½	..
4s, c., 1907	113¾	..
4s, r., 1925	127	..
4s, c., 1925	127	..
5s, r., 1904	114½	..
5s, c., 1904	114½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106¼	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103	..
Adams Express	156	162
Alb. & Sus.	180	..
Alt. & T. H.	60	61
Am. Coal	120	140
Ann Arbor	10	13
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4½	6
Boston A. L. pf.	103	106
Buff., R. & P.	194½	215½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	57	59
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	..
Central Pacific	12¾	13½
Chi. & Alton	160	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	175	..
Chi. & N. W. pf.	161	..
Consol. Ice pf.	85	89
Cleve. & Pitts.	165	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	5
Col. F. & I. pf.	70	78
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5	6
C., H. V. & T. pf.	18	23
Com. Cable	160	..
Consol. Coal	38	113
D. M. & Ft. D.	9	11
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	3	4
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	120	123
E. E. Ill. of Bklyn.	106	110
Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	45
Ft. W. & R. G.	14	18
Gt. Nor. pf.	128	138
G. B. & West.	30	..
H. B. Claflin	97½	98½
Homestake	39	41
Ill. Cent. l. l.	..	97
Iowa Central	8½	9
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kan. & Mich.	7	..
Keokuk & D. M.	2½	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	12	14
Kings. & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	85	95
Long Island	35	45
Manhattan Beach	4	8
Md. Coal pf.	40	50
Mexican Central	5¼	6½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
Minn. & St. L.	21	23
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	82	86
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	50	52
Morris & Essex	168½	..
Nat. Lin. Oil	14½	15½
National Starch	7	10
Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	80
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30
New Cent. C.	5	8
N. Y. & N. H.	178	182
Norfolk & So.	65	72
Nor. & West.	13	14
Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Ont. Mining	4½	7
Ore. R. & N.	32	38
Penn. Coal	330	370
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1⅛
Peo. & Eastern	3	7
P., Ft. W. & C.	165	..
Quicksilver	1	2
Quicksilver pf.	8	11
Rens. & Saratoga	182	186
R., W. & O.	118¾	120
St. J. & G. I.	6	6½
St. L. & S. F.	6¼	6½
St. L. S. W.	4	5½
St. P. & Duluth.	19	22
St. P. & D. pf.	80	83
St. P., M. & M.	120	124
Sil. bullion certfs.	57½	59
Sixth Avenue	190	200
Third Avenue	150	152
U. S. Express	40	45
U. S. Rubber	16	18
Utica & B. River	165	170
Wabash	6½	7
West. Union Beef.	9¼	10
W. & L. E.	1	2
W. & L. E. pf.	8	15½

STATUS OF OUTSIDE BANKS.

Detailed statement issued by the Clearing House Association yesterday for local banks having Clearing House relations, but not members of the institution—the statement covering business for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 6:

Weekly Clearing House Statement of Non-Member Banks, for Week Ending Saturday, Nov. 6, 1897.

BANKS.	*Capital.	*Net. Profits.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with-clearing-house agent.	Net. deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$354,700	$2,173,900	$206,300	$42,000	$192,200	$2,388,800
Clinton	300,000	32,300	1,904,700	58,500	16,000	20,000	656,200
Colonial	100,000	46,100	538,700	4,300	45,300	108,300	651,300
Columbia	300,000	214,400	1,756,200	104,900	167,400	163,000	1,807,600
Eleventh Ward	100,000	110,600	932,800	55,600	95,200	193,000	1,197,600
Fourteenth Street	100,000	45,100	718,100	11,600	94,500	118,000	874,200
Franklin	200,000	32,700	533,000	9,000	12,000	116,000	505,000
Gansevoort	200,000	23,800	710,000	7,700	51,200	24,100	474,400
Hamilton	200,000	80,900	1,113,500	61,100	58,000	153,600	1,204,200
Hide & Le'h. N'l.	500,000	133,500	1,816,500	259,400	21,600	117,600	1,262,100
Home	100,000	81,500	479,200	75,800	42,300	22,400	537,500
Hudson River	200,000	181,900	1,037,000	30,000	61,000	214,000	971,000
Mount Morris	250,000	74,500	1,277,100	60,800	95,700	42,400	1,649,600
Mutual	200,000	92,900	959,400	27,200	95,600	161,300	879,800
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	21,900	624,000	22,700	119,400	99,000	808,400
Plaza	100,000	105,600	1,110,600	8,500	96,600	185,700	1,203,000
Riverside	100,000	90,800	682,000	3,800	30,700	58,400	630,800
Standard Nat.	100

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Park Avenue Residence Sold—Other Dealings and Transactions in the Auction Room.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold, for Charles W. Sloane, the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 60 Park Avenue, 17 by 80.

Max Kayser has sold, for the O. B. Potter trust, to Oppenheimer & Veith, the plot of nine lots at the northwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and First Street, 100 feet on the avenue and 225 feet on the street.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold, for John E. Scharsmith, the lot One Hundred and Eightieth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Audubon Avenue, 25 by 100. This lot was recently purchased by Mr. Scharsmith through the same broker from Alfred H. Taylor.

Heller & Engel are the buyers of the eight-story business building 33 East Tenth Street, the sale of which by Richard and Thomas Flanagan was recently reported. The price paid was about $205,000. In part payment the buyers give the two four-story flats 54 and 56 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, at $25,000 each, and the three-story dwelling 69 Edgecombe Avenue.

Clarence True, the architect, yesterday sold to Henry C. Miner, the theatrical manager, the five-story limestone-front dwelling northeast corner of Seventy-sixth Street and Riverside Drive, with 50 feet front, for about $100,000.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have rented for the Winter season, to J. W. Burden, 47 West Thirty-seventh Street; also, for J. J. Goodwin to Elijah P. Smith, for five years, the new American basement dwelling 15 West Fifty-fourth Street; also, to John A. Pinard, for two years, 44 East Sixty-fifth Street; also, for Mrs. E. V. Loew, to Edward Winslow, for five years, 69 East Fifty-fifth Street; also, to Mrs. De Neufville, for two years, 104 East Fortieth Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to William J. Nicklas, for $14,644, the five-story brick flat 49 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11.

William Kennelly sold, in partition, to F. T. Middlebrook, representing the defendants, John Dennis and others, for $2,150, the two-story frame dwelling 719 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 117.8.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the Yellow Pine Company, for $36,303, the two five-story brick flats 166 and 168 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, each 25 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Otto Irving Wise, referee, 64 University Place, (old number 32,) west side, 55.1 feet north of Tenth Street, 21.8 by 105.3 by 21.7 by 103.9, seven-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $1,313; subject to another mortgage for $66,115.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 2,349 First Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25.2½ by 100, two-and-a-half story brick dwelling, with stores.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, northwesterly half of Lot 354 on map of Washingtonville, in the Township of East Chester; northeasterly half of Lot 233 on same map; southwesterly half of Lot 233 on same map. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $8,463.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 693 to 697 Broadway, southwest corner of Fourth Street, 80.5⅝ by 74, five-story brick and stone building, with stores. Due on judgment, $422,225.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., sale by order of the heirs, 244 East Fifteenth Street, south side, 43 feet west of Second Avenue, 25.3 by 103.3, four-story brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, action for accounting and as to construction of will Augustus W. Hargis, 2,000 feet East Thirty-first Street, north side, 194.3 feet east of Madison Avenue, 21.5 by 98.9, three-story brown-stone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward P. Schell, referee, 249 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 216 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,323; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George G. De Witt, referee, Eagle Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 50 by 125, three-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $5,588.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 62 Morton Street, north side, 130 feet east of Hudson Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $12,465.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., assignee's sale, Thomas Cosgrove, 902, 904 and 906 Boulevard, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 104.5½ by 120; by 100.11 by 93.2 1-3, three five-story brownstone-front apartment houses, with stone in No. 906.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Willia n C. Breed, referee, 520 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 396 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 103.3, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,913.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, for three-story brick tenements, with stores 42.3 by 33.9, Anna J. Lennon of 73 West Seventy-first Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 25 feet east of Mott Haven Canal, for a one-story brick office, 17 by 37.6, William G. Alger of 1,273 Madison Avenue, owner; Henry Anderson, Jr., architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 314.5 feet west of Elton Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 78, Charles C. Mulholland of 547 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $32,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 264.5 feet west of Elton Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 78, John Allen of 1,091 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $32,000.

Alterations.

No. 734 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, with store, John Byrns of 125 East Seventy-eighth Street, owner; John B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Nov. 8.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner 130th St, 24.11x75; Charles Welsberger and others to Simon Steiermann ..... Nominal.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 10th St, 24.11x75; Simon Steiermann to Charles Welsberger and others ..... Nominal.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 180th St, 95.7x98.3x114x94.8; Edwin J. Blauvelt and wife to William J. Govers.... 7,000

ELTON AV, n w corner of 165th St, 50.9x95.5; The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Elizabeth Meyer..... 1

GAMBRIL ST, n e s, 406.8 ft s e of Marion Av, 100x60; Isabella Campbell to John Owens 3,000

GOERCK ST, 148, 24.10x100; Morris Wershinsky to Johanna Wershinsky 1

GROVE ST, s e s, 72.6 ft s w of Waverley Place, 21.2x50.8x120; Laura A. Klugh to Sarah Jackson 1

HENRY ST, 54, s s, 25x100; David Kedansky and others to Sarah G. Bloomberg.. 41,500

HOE ST, e s, 104.2 ft s of Home St, 25x100; Frank G. Coryell and wife to Thomas A. Driscoll and wife 4,500

JACKSON AV, n w corner of 160th St, 48.10x75; John McGeehan and wife to George Chappell 8,500

LOT 20, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to D. Otto.. 2,400

LOT 15, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Edward McLaughlin 1,360

LOT 67, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Herman Dede 650

LOT 246, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Peter Daacher to Catharina Behrmann 800

LOTS 1 AND 2, map of Lester Park; John Pollock to Rebecca Pollock 1

LOTS 83 and 89, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Bernard Bradley 1,300

LOTS 54 and 55, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Anna Kuhbaucn 1,300

LOT 59, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Rachel Marks 1,000

LOT 79, Block E, amended map of H. P. Rose Mapes estate; John Brewi and wife to American Investors' Trust 1

LOTS 40 and 50, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Henry E. Hall 1,160

LOTS 42 to 47, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Henry Arnold 3,800

LOTS 51, 52, and 53, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Andrew S. Wright 1,830

LOTS 91 and 92, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Della K. Chapman 850

MARION AV, w s, 577 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 61.6x160.1x61.6x157.6; William F. Jacobs and others to Christiana Jacobs 1

MORNINGSIDE AV, East, s e corner of 118th St, 25.5x100; John Hallahan and others to George Ross 55,500

PERRY ST, 72, 20x94.10; Henry Heide and wife to George F. Johnson 1

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, w s, 98 ft s of Powell Place, 25x120.6x25.2x122.8; George A. Macdonald to Janet C. Macdonald.. 10

SHERIFF ST, e s, 175 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; Sabine Wise to Gustav G. Fischlowitz and another 1

UNCAS ST, n s, lot 300, map of Wilton, Port Morris, &c., 50x175; Peter Dascher, Jr., to Catharina Behrmann and others.. 1,500

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 244 ft n of 180th St, 50x$3.5x96.8x50; Cornelius J. Cahill to John Cahill 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 419 ft n of 180th St, 25x89x25.4x85; William Whyte to John Cahill 2,300

WATER ST, 657, s s, 25x70; Charles S. Davison, as trustee, to Timothy Deasy.. 50

WEST ST, 260 to 263, and 67 and 65 Vesty St; John Kehoe and wife to Patrick J. Carlin and others 1

WEST END AV, 747, Henry L. Sprague to John R. Bowers 23,000

3D AV, or Old Boston Road, w s, 133.7 ft n of 150th St, 27x94x irregular; John Palmer to Martha Palmer 9,250

3D AV, 1,867, 25x100; Nathan Wise and wife to Rosa Bachman 21,500

6TH AV, w s, 60 ft s of 122d St, 20x80; Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, to Julius B. Fox 1

7TH AV, n corner of 123d St, 100.11x125; Thomas D. Husted, referee, to David G. Morrison 7,250

22D ST, 407 West, 16.8x98.9; Ludwig Heering to Frank W. Rose 1

22D ST, n w corner of 9th Av, 50x98.9; Ludwig Heering to F. W. Rose 1

36TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Mary S. Wild to Joseph A. Cutter.. 1

37TH ST, n s, 216 ft e of 8th Av, 16x98.9; Mary Henderson to Francis McCabe..... 11,500

40TH ST, 345 West, 19.6x100.5; Helen L. Jolly to Julius Dietz 1

54TH ST, 134 West, 25x100.5; Margaret L. Crow and others to Lansdale Boardman.. 1

54TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Margaret L. Crow and another, executors, to Lansdale Boardman 19,000

69TH ST, n s, 323 ft w of Central Park West, 23x100; George F. Johnson to Henry Heide 60,500

90TH ST, s s, 107 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; Robert P. Golightly to Absalom P. Bachman 1

78TH ST, 134 West, 18x95.2; Isaac Guggenheimer and wife to Beulah V. Spiegelberg 1

82D ST, s s, 103.8 ft e of 3d Av, 16.6x102.2; Isadore Levy to Mary Levy..... 1

87TH ST, 51 West, 16.8x100.8; George W. Kidd and wife to Russell Raymond..... 1,000

87TH ST, 158.8 ft w of 4th Av, 25.6x100.8; Miles A. Stafford and wife to John Todd.

90TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 40x100.8; Isaac L. Smith and others to Hetty S. A. H. Green..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 107 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x100; Henrietta Herz to Ferdinand Forsch 1

114TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Boulevard, 50 x100.11; William S. Lines and wife to Edward and Henry Hirsh..... 1

138TH ST 626 to 632 West, 57x99.11; Robert P. Golightly to Absalom P. Bachman 1

140TH ST, s s, 415 ft w of Boulevard, 30 x99.11; William Wahle and wife to Henry Hintermeister 1

149TH ST, s s, 445 ft w of Boulevard, 30x99.11; William Wahle and wife to M. H. Grossman 1

SMITH, Carrie and Annie, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c..... 4,300

SUAREZ, Benigno S. and others, executors, to Benigno S. Suarez and another, trustees, (2 mortgages)..... 25,900

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany, to Max J. Breitenbach..... 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany..... 25,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company, to Mary K. Stokes..... 25,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF New York, to H. P. Goldschmidt & Co... 5,038

WHEELER, Ella B., to David Webster... 3,150

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, s w corner of 161st St, —x—; Andrew Byrne against Dennis Coogan, owner and contractor; Matthew Coogan, contractor $697

OLD BROADWAY, s e corner of 132d St, 51.3x—x50x127.7; Henry Bushman against Frederick, Theodor, and L. T. Wegener, owners and contractors..... 862

87TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; William T. Hookey against Annie Quinn, owner; Thomas Cooke, contractor..... 584

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100; E. M. Pritchard & Son Company against Benjamin Spencer, owner and contractor..... 796

106TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100; Arthur Boehmer against Benjamin Spencer, owner and contractor, and Andrew J. Moore as assignee..... 350

236TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100; Ernst Johnson against Mary A. O'Toole, owner; J. H. Parker, contractor. 32

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS 1897.

3D AV, n w corner of St. Paul's Place, 106.3 x144.2x109.4x124.9; Marcus Nathan with William Topping, 12 payments..... 44,000

79TH ST, n s, 625 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 57.3x—x54.1x102.2; David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag, with Samuel W. B. Smith, 11 payments..... 55,000

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x110 x36.7x136.8; Louis Lese and Morris Goldstein, with Jerry Altieri, 8 payments..... 12,500

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS 1897.

19TH ST, 43 and 45 East; William J. Schepherd, on Charles H. Taylor to Richard Fitzpatrick..... 140

Lis Pendens.

CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Deborah L. Holweck against William Lathers and others, (partition, &c.;) attorney, H. E. Lee.

WEST ST, n e s, lot 28, map of Wardsville, 24th Ward, 50x100; Mary C. Hannon against Annie E. Hannon and others, (partition, &c.;) attorney, C. L. Ullman.

45TH ST, 411 West; The Franklin Savings Bank of New York against Mary A. and James Mescall, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

54TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.5; Israel S. Feinberg against Max Wolff and others, (foreclosure, &c.;) attorney, Julius Cohen.

58TH ST, 202 to 208 West; The Gillin Printing Company against Abram Bernard, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Oppenheim & Severance.

95TH ST, n s, 276 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100; New York Life Insurance Company against Minnie D. Verdey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

122D ST, s s, 138 ft e of 7th Av, 19x100.11; Jennie J. Mandeville against Washington and Jennie O. Brockner, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Blandy, Mooney & Shipman.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 203—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. the Alabama, Midland Railway Company et al.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Dissenting, Justice Harlan.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from Nov. 15 to Nov. 29.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. 190—The Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Patten Paper Company (Limited) et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing on the merits.

No. 470—George J. Crossley et al., appellants, vs. the State of California, et al., and No. 480—Benjamin L. Hill, appellant, vs. W. E. Hale, Warden, &c.—Motions to advance granted, and cases assigned for consideration next, after the cases already set down for that day.

No. 493—The Mercantile Trust Company, petitioner, vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, &c., et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

No. 494—The Western Assurance Company of Toronto, petitioner, vs. the J. H. Mohlman Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

No. 496—Pullman Palace Car Company, petitioner, vs. the Central Transportation Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit granted and case advanced to be heard, before a full bench, with No. 141, as one case, with leave to use the record in No. 141 in both cases.

No. 376—William Woodward Baldwin guardian, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the County Commissioners of Washington County, et al., in error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Oxley Stave Company vs. Butler County, 166 United States, 648; Eustis vs. Bailes, 150 United States, 361, and cases cited.

No. 129—W. H. Durrant, appellant, vs. W. E. Hale, warden, &c., appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.—Final order affirmed with costs on the authority of Hurtado vs. California, 110 United States, 516; Nordstrom vs. Washington, 164, United States, 706; Craemer vs. Washington, just decided.

No. 92—The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Georgia A. Bowels, et al., and No. 284, the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Martin Strycharski, et al., in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Texas.—Judgments affirmed with costs and interest on the authority of Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Jones, 155 United States, 333; Railroad Company vs. Brown, 17 Wall, 445, 450; Railway Company vs. Johnson, 151, United States, 81; Railway Company vs. Blooms, administrator, 164, United States, 636.

No. 117—The United States, appellant, vs. M. Salambier.—Passed, subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellant.

No. 120—Frederick W. Fink et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Passed, subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

No. 498—La. Arbra Silver Mining Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

No. 486—Charles M. Stewart et al., petitioners, vs. George H. Coffin, administrator, &c., et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.—Submitted by Eugene P. Carver and E. E. Blodgett in support of petition, with leave to counsel for respondent to file brief in opposition within two weeks.

James P. Merritt et al., appellants, vs. the President and Trustees of Bowdoin College et al.—Motion for leave to use the transcript of record in No. 708 of October term, 1896, on second appeal submitted by A. B. Browne in support of motion and Thomas H. Hibbard in opposition thereto.

No. 168—E. J. Peck and Leo Simmons, trustees, plaintiffs in error, vs. David Birtwell, in error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

No. 85—The Springer Land Association et al., appellants, vs. Patrick P. Ford.—A. B. Browne stated to the Court that counsel for the appellants, Frank Springer, did not desire to further argue this case.

No. 96—Mills H. Beardsley, appellant, vs. Esther Broom, administratrix, &c.—Argued by Charles C. Dey, for the appellant and by E. M. Allison, Jr., for the appellee.

No. 97—Thomas W. Stewart, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.—Argued, by Edwin Sutherland, for the plaintiff in error and by George E. Hamilton for the defendant in error.

No. 101—C. G. Blake et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Calvin M. McClung et al.—Submitted by Heber J. May and Tully R. Cornick for the plaintiffs in error and by John W. Green, Charles Seymour, and H. H. Ingersoll for the defendants in error.

No. 199—William Holder, plaintiff in error, vs. Aultman, Miller & Co.—Leave granted to Attorney General of Michigan to file brief for plaintiff in error within ten days on motion of Clark C. Wood for the plaintiff in error. Argument commenced by Clark C. Wood for the plaintiff in error and continued by John A. Bradley for the defendants in error.

To-day's call: Nos. 109, 110, 111, 112, 376, 415, 113 and 497, 114, 115 and 118.

Calendar for Tuesday, Nov. 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Court opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

General calendar.

4—Curtin vs. Sch'r Asher W. Parker.

5—Edison Electric Light Co. vs. Electric Engineering and Supply Co.

6—Neiligan vs. Steamer Idle Hour.

8—Brady vs. Daly.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

2412—Waentig vs. U. S.

2402—Volkman vs. same.

2405—U. S. vs. Beer.

1768—De Lima vs. U. S.

2099—U. S. vs. Voss.

1651—Collins vs. U. S.

1814—Switzer vs. same.

1881—Sandow vs. same.

2390—Beck vs. same.

2229—Richards vs. same.

391—U. S. vs. Hahn.

430—Same vs. same.

481—Same vs. same.

1939—Brewer vs. U. S.

2547—Losser vs. same.

2297—De Luze vs. same.

1897—U. S. vs. Shoemaker.

2616—U. S. vs. Goodsell.

2102—Haulenbeck vs. U. S.

2320—Fleming C. & B. Co. vs. same.

2318—U. S. vs. Bayersdorf.

1232—Same vs. Watson.

2351—Same vs. Wagner.

2238—Same vs. Foerster.

2570—Schulze Berg vs. same.

2221—U. S. vs. Van Blankensteyn.

2407—Veit vs. U. S.

2273—Bour vs. same.

2606—Hazard Mfg. Co. vs. same.

2236—Rogers vs. same.

2452—U. S. vs. Wolff.

66—Pickhardt vs. U. S.

1107—Bacharach vs. U. S.

1077—Worthington vs. same.

2135—Richards vs. same.

2140—Johnson vs. same.

2358—Topiltz vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 o'clock in Room 47 Post Office Building. Equity calendar.

84—Doig vs. Sutherland.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

182—Nelson vs. schooner Waccamaw.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated Motions.

21—Harris vs. Schmidt.

23—Jacquot vs. Ellsworth.

24—Powers vs. Schlicht Heat, Light and Power Co.

25—Aultman-Taylor Co. vs. Syme.

26—La Forte vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.

27—Everett vs. Mitchell.

28—E. Ingraham Co. vs. Isaac.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Goucher vs. Probst Construction Co.

2—Cassel vs. Weissblatt.

3—Tiffany vs. Simon.

4—Title Guarantee and Trust Co. vs. Morae.

5—Schaefer vs. Schaefer.

6—Harris vs. Ferris.

7—Stegman vs. Stegman.

8—Callender vs. Callender.

9—Dinant vs. Gerster.

10—In re Southern Co.

11—Turple vs. Tripault.

12—Beedenbender v s. Third Av. R. R. Co.

13—Szerlip vs. Baier.

14—In re Seymour.

15—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Colvin.

16—McClevy vs. McClevy.

17—Welsh vs. Metropolitan Elev. R. R. Co.

18—Humfreville vs. Kent

19—Peet vs. Peet.

20—In re Health Dept.

21—Mellen vs. Collins.

22—Aschelm vs. Myers.

23—Cox vs. Cohen.

24—People, &c., vs. Schleimer.

25—Dept. of Buildings vs. Chisolm.

26—Thompson vs. Mayor.

27—Hecht vs. Doyle.

28—Steiner vs. Hammerstein.

29—Jackson vs. Cole.

30—Wever vs. Weaver Cycle Material Co.

31—In re Shea.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Elm St. Deaconess.

381—Farkowitz vs. Schendel.

582—Faust vs. Sun Printing and Pub. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV. Room. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact:

5070—Scha t m a n vs. Schattman.

4877—Steinthal vs. Hellner.

5226—Garden vs. Lazzaro.

5275—King vs. Webster.

5404—Ballance vs. Schastey.

5463—Greengard vs. Handel.

566—Willard vs. Keogh.

568—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Laffler.

570—Costello vs. Costello. Preferred Cause.

5675—Luers vs. Raffloer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

5295—Straub vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

7125—Deevey vs. Moses.

4207—Kearney vs. Welsh

6674—McLaughlin vs. East River Gas Co.

6691—Cappola vs. Lynch.

6929—Pierce vs. Thomas.

7026—Standard Castor and Wheel Co. vs. Herzig.

7341—Douthell vs. Horgan.

3035—Dow vs. Ranney.

4959—Doyle vs. Reid.

1693—Henry vs. Salisbury.

2432—Simmons vs. Mompson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 8258.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. for trial.

4287—Same vs. same.

7672—Dreyer vs. Wilson.

8206—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Wennies.

6833—Miller vs. Hobbs.

1585—Smith vs. Bailey.

5797—Murphy vs. 42d St., Manhattanville, &c., R. R. Co.

5515—Nelson vs. Wilken.

7133—Miller vs. Benolt.

7152—Joachim vs. Merwin.

6499—Same vs. Hart.

3431—Carpenter vs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.

7290—Simmons vs. Garrick.

2519—Bedell vs. North Side Pub. Co.

6939—Unger vs. Ochs.

7065—Simpson vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Frederick A. Lovecraft.

2—Erastus Crawford.

3—Andrew J. Garvey.

4—Edward Loebiein.

5—Gustav Heerbrandt.

6—Charles Coudert.

7—Mary J. Havemeyer.

8—José G. Blanco.

9—George M. Stohrer.

10—Bridget Dunn.

11—Joseph M. Duglue.

12—John R. Hayward.

13—Peter C. Del Herbe.

14—Luke Kennedy.

15—Mary E. Fosdick.

16—Olivia P. Atterbury.

17—Henry L. Butler.

18—Clarence W. Sedgwick.

19—Mary E. Wade.

20—John W. Kiston.

21—Anton Deutsch.

22—John J. Gorman.

23—John L. Logan.

24—Clarence W. Sedgwick.

25—Henry L. Butler.

26—Ann Donohue.

27—Jacob Alt.

28—Henrietta Bauman.

29—Henry Schmidt.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1309—Stephen Richardson, (No. 1.)

1301—Same, (No. 2.)

1322—Joseph S. Babcock.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned sine die.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lloyd for the People.

1—John Lamb.

2—Charles Braun.

3—Charles Kiernan.

4—Philip Kaplan.

5—Thomas Gleason and John Ryan.

6—Hiram K. Riggins.

7—Thomas Kenny.

8—John Lysaght.

9—Mary Baker.

10—James Brennan.

11—Peter Spencer.

12—Domenico Spino.

13—John Waters.

14—Claude Lasalle.

15—Philip M. Goodhart.

16—William Schwartzberg.

17—William E. Blumenthal.

18—Jacob Tannenbaum.

19—Joseph Segelman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People.

1—Adolph Stern.

2—Gabriel Duschnitz.

3—John Parcell.

4—John Dorcey.

5—Joseph Baker.

6—Johanna Herrmann.

7—William Tilley.

8—Paul Steinhagen.

9—Leonardi Pervesi.

10—John O'Sullivan.

11—Robert O'Toole.

12—John Nixon.

13—Rosario De Carlo.

14—Edward Edelmann.

15—Raffaelo Tittipalti.

16—Michael Musacchio.

17—Jefferson Sanders.

18—Morris Cohen.

19—Michael Mega.

20—William Dass.

21—Tony Lorenzo.

22—James O'Neill.

23—Dominick Vigorito.

24—Albert Dunning.

25—James Petty.

26—Vincenzo Alianello.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Mitchell and Rosalsky for the People.

1—Samuel Goldstein.

2—Richard Dowling.

3—Louis Gebben.

4—Thomas R. Leonard.

5—Joseph Gordon.

6—Eugene O'Hara.

7—Thomas J. Lamb.

8—Dionesio Vitelli and John Carlomagne.

9—Pasquale Venezio.

10—Max Fishman.

11—Jesse Gagnon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Welsh for the People.

1—Daniel Smith.

2—John Dowd.

3—Abraham Laofsky.

4—Hollis E. Cooley.

40—Patrick M. Manna.

41—Charles G. Havens.

42—Charles Mullins.

Wills for Probate. At 10 A. M.—Mary Hogan. At 10:30 A. M.—Magdalena Ralmeisch. Vicktor Stein. Ferdinand Bochm. George Bliss. Jane M. Benjamin. Ernestine Weiss. Katherine D. Thompson. John Broderick. Alice Kearney. Therese Eiche. At 2 P. M.—Catherina Buggermann. Fannie Hoexter. Jacob Weigel. Jeremiah J. Murphy.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Cotrell vs. Tracy—Grosvenor S. Hubbard. Schwab vs. Cubberley—Franklin Bien. Matter of Fernbach—Emanuel Blumenthel. Beach, J.—Belnhauer vs. Lloyd—Royal S. Crane. Fryor, J.—Deeves vs. Merriman—Hamilton O'dell.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day calendar—Garretson, J.

General Calendar.

1477—Neuman vs. Franko.

1097—Railroad Construction Co. vs. Brooklyn R. R. Co.

1492—Clark vs. Durfey.

1497—Roth (Action No. 1) vs. Hoese, Jr.

1498—Roth (Action No. 2) vs. Hoese, Jr.

806—Pratt vs. Pratt.

1509—Hosey vs. Charde.

1515—Briggs vs. Briggs.

1524—Ferris vs. Ferris.

1526—Sachs vs. Sachs.

1526—Kissam vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Carriage Works.

1527—Bruno vs. 42d St. and Manhattanville R. R.

1528—Barry vs. Meyer.

1529—King vs. Glover.

1530—Nassau Bank vs. the National Bank of Newburg.

Causes being on the calendar for the first time will be held for the day after being answered ready.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Johnson, J. Part II., Van Wyck, J. Part III., Gaynor, J. Part IV., Dickey, J.

1796—Strong vs. Nassau R. R.

1976—Riley vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

3540—Canton vs. Daly.

3851—Whitman vs. Childs et al.

1044—Martin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

3028—Maxwell vs. Thomas et al.

382—Halpin vs. Duncan.

466—Barranco vs. Towner.

3917—Kennelly vs. Nassau R. R.

253—Kalfner vs. Broadway Ferry & Met. Av. R. R.

3544—Diaz vs. Gautasano et al.

1539—Foley vs. Claus Lipsius Brewing Co.

1980—Sullivan vs. McCullough et al.

1876—Brown vs. Fox et al.

1090—Banks vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.

1081—Wolf et al. vs. Finnegan et al.

1406—Reigold vs. Nassau R. R.

1775—Mann vs. same.

1794—Szoyescinski vs. same.

1473—Schluchtner vs. Straeffer.

3373—Amador vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

620—Kaiser vs. Latimer.

1864—Wallace vs. Wallace.

3238—Shanks vs. Stumpf et al.

2037—Andonian vs. Diradoorian.

1220—Schayer vs. New Haven S. S. Co.

Highest number reached on regular cal

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M. Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls, 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily. For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M. TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday. For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo, 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:30 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily. For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily. For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily. For Adirondack and Canadian points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatrical, commercial, Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and **3:25** P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Harlem Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 1351 St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 10m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Cleveland, Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent.
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.

*10:25, 10:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:55, 1:15 P. M. Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*4.55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.

*11:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at Plainfield, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Niagara Falls and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *8:55, 8:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St. 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, RUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, HAMMONDSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., corner 125th St., 1351 Third Av., Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.

CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M and 12:10 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:25 ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.

Trains leave East of Liberty St. 5 minutes later.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 60 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Another excursion at cheaper rates, and on the plane of personally conducted tours, has been arranged, per steamer COLUMBIA, to leave Hamburg February 12 and Genoa February 21, 1898. Duration, 54 days. For further particulars apply to

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, Nov. 10
SEMINOLE.....Saturday, Nov. 13
COMANCHE.....Monday, Nov. 15
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Nov. 17

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

4:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 8:00 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car, 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 5:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 3:15, 4:55, 11:25 P. M. Sundays, 9:25, A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M. 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55, 11:25, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after Nov. 3d, 1897.

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 (9:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 5:38 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:50, 10:25, 10:32, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)

Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, from Whitehall St., week days, 8:55 A. M., 1:25, 3:55, 4:25, 6:55, 8:25 P. M. Sundays, 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M., from Liberty St., 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:10 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 155th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON. BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Nov. 9, 8 AM | Aller, Tu., Dec. 7, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 16, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., Nov. 30, 9 AM | Saale, Tu., Dec. 21, 9 AM
*Kaiser Wm. Der Grosse, Tues., Nov. 23, 2 P. M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York

To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

†Ka'erW. H. Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normannia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
†Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM | †Ems, Dec. 18, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE From New York to Plymouth. (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Fürst Bismarck, Nov. 11, 10 A. M.

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Palatia, Nov. 20, 2 P.M. | Prussia, Nov. 27, 8 A.M. First cab., $60 up, second class, $40; steerage, $32. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Nov. 10 | PARIS.....Dec. 1
ST. PAUL.....Nov. 17 | ST. PAUL.....Dec. 8
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 24 | ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 15

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Sailing every Wednesday.

Noordl'd, Nov. 10, Noon | Kensington, Nov. 24, 9 AM
Friesland, Nov. 17, Noon | Westernl'd, Dec. 1, Noon

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Umbria, Nov. 20, 1 PM | Camp'a, Dec. 11, 6:30 AM
Lucania, Nov. 27, 7:30 AM | Umbria, Dec. 18, noon

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WINTER RESORTS.

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Lakewood, New Jersey,

Opens Thursday, Nov. 18th.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

GREENWICH STREET, NO. 743 AND PERRY Street, No. 116.—Supreme Court; City and County of New York.—WILLIAM J. CARLIGH, plaintiff, against PHOEBE CARLOUGH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fifteenth day of July, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, do hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, WILLIAM M. RYAN, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street at the northwesterly corner of a lot of ground now known and designated as No. 741 Greenwich Street, formerly belonging to David R. Doremus, and which point is distant one hundred and two (112) feet five (5) inches, or thereabouts, northerly from the northeasterly corner of Greenwich and Perry Streets, and running thence easterly along the said lot No. 741 Greenwich Street on a line drawn at right angles with Greenwich Street, or nearly so, fifty-seven (57) feet two (2) inches, and thence easterly on a line drawn parallel with Perry Street, or nearly so, thirty-six (36) feet nine (9) inches to a lot of land now or late belonging to one Blakely; thence northerly along the said last mentioned lot and in a line drawn at right angles with Perry Street, or nearly so, about twelve (12) feet and six (6) inches to the corner of said Blakely's lot; thence westerly on a line parallel with Perry Street, or nearly so, about eight (8) feet to a lot of land now or late of J. W. Beebe; thence southerly and along said Beebe's land about four feet to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence westerly along the southerly side of said Beebe's land to a lot of land now or lately belonging to J. W. Crouch, on a line drawn at a right angle with Greenwich Street, or nearly so, to the easterly side of Greenwich Street; and thence southerly along the easterly side of Greenwich Street to the point or place of beginning. Being the premises known and distinguished as No. 743 Greenwich Street, in this city, and the same premises conveyed to Henry Carlough by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 627 of Conveyances, Page 359, on March 26th, 1887.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Perry Street, distant ninety-six (96) feet westerly from the southwest corner of Perry and Hudson Streets; thence running southerly and parallel with Hudson Street, fifty-seven (57) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Perry Street, or nearly so, about twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Hudson Street forty-eight (48) feet to Perry Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Perry Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the premises known and distinguished as No. 116 Perry Street, in this city, and the same premises conveyed to Henry Carlough by Cornelius Johnson and wife by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 698 of Conveyances, Page 53, on October 19, 1855.—Dated New York, October 22, 1897.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

FRANK H. SMILEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
RONALD K. BROWN, Defendant's Attorney.
EDWIN M. DANIEL, Guardian ad litem.
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ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE HAVENS RELIEF FUND SOCIETY, plaintiff, against ALICE DAVIES and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of October, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange and Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of November, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows namely: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and thirty-three feet and nine inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street eighteen feet; thence southerly on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Eleventh Street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh Streets; thence easterly along such centre line of the block eighteen feet; and thence northerly on a line at right angles to One Hundred and Eleventh Street one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New

PLANS FOR RAPID TRANSIT

Commission Reports to the Appellate Division in Favor of an Underground Road.

ESTIMATED COST, $30,000,000

A Motion to Confirm the Report Will Be Made on Nov. 22, and a Decision of the Court Is Expected by Dec. 1.

Arthur D. Williams, John Sabine Smith, and G. W. Young, the Commissioners appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to pass upon the practicability, desirability, and advisability of construction and operation of the railroad approved by the Rapid Transit Commissoners, yesterday presented to the court a report which is the outcome of their investigation into the merits of the questions referred to them and in which they favor the building of the road.

A motion will be made before the Appellate Division on Nov. 22 to confirm this report, and the decision of the court is expected by Dec. 1. The Rapid Transit Board will advertise for a contractor and hopes to find one within a short time after the decision of the court is announced, should that decision be a favorable one.

Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman will argue for the report and George Zabriskie will oppose the confirmation.

The present Supreme Court Commission, like the one of two years ago, was appointed by the court because the consent of property owners along the proposed route could not be obtained. The report of the former commission was not accepted by the Appellate Division, mainly from the fact that while the Rapid Transit Commission stated the cost of the road the Supreme Court Commission refused to decide what the cost would be and said that, should it be excessive, then the road would not be built and no one would be harmed. On this point the court held that the cost should be stated, and that it should be much less than $50,000,000. Objection was also sustained to the road running under Broadway, and this has been overcome with the present Elm Street route, and the length of the road has also been extended on the east side north of the Harlem River. These are the principal objections that have been overcome and which caused the rejection of the former commission's report by the court.

Mr. Shepard's Views.

Edward M. Shepard of counsel for the commission said yesterday that these objections having been met in the present report it was expected that the court would confirm it. It has been contended by Mr. Zabriskie that the present debt of the city is now within $3,000,000 of the limit of 10 per cent. on the assessed value allowed by law, and that after Jan. 1 the debt will be far in excess of the limit. These objections are met in the report, and Mr. Shepard yesterday said, further:

"The Supreme Court Commission has decided that the City of New York will have ample and sufficient debt margin to enable it to issue the bonds required for construction. It was proved that within four or five years this margin would be increased by upward of $60,000,000. The cost of the road as established by the Supreme Court Commission is $30,000,000. If the building of the road occupies four years, the annual issue of bonds will not exceed $7,500,000. The contractor to build the road must, in conjunction with his construction contract, take from the city a lease of the road for a period of not less than thirty-five, and not more than fifty, years, and pay a rental for the road during the term of not less than the interest which the city has to pay upon its bonds issued for construction, and, in addition, an annual payment to the sinking fund of 1 per cent. upon the cost of construction.

"The contractor in this contract must undertake to equip the road. The equipment, when provided, becomes subject to the lien of the city to secure it the payment of its rent. The city will also have security of the deposit of $1,000,000 cash by the contractor and a bond, the amount of which is to be determined by the Rapid Transit Commission. The contractor will, of course, have to keep the railroad in good repair."

What the Report Says.

The Commissioners in the report say that during the series of public hearings the plans of the Rapid Transit Commissioners were antagonized by lawyers professedly representing an aggregate value of $2,171,000 of property on the line of the proposed road, out of a total assessed value of $127,702,850 on such line, whereof $39,942,200, it was shown, approved construction of the railroad.

"With reference to the first question that naturally arises, whether there is need for increased rapid transit facilities," the report declares, "the necessity recognized by the Supreme Court in 1892, as then existent, is still greater to-day, and beyond any reasonable doubt must in the future rapidly increase. The population of New York and the volume of its business and traffic have steadily increased for upward of a century. During the twenty-five years last past the population of the city has doubled; but the travel on its surface and elevated railroads has within the same period increased fourfold. During the ten years last past such travel has increased at the rate of 20,000,000 passengers per annum. The configuration of Manhattan Island and the distribution of its business and residential sections make it probable in the very highest degree that the rate of increase of travel both absolutely and relatively to the increase of population, and especially the rate of increase of comparatively long-distance travel, between the upper and lower parts of Manhattan Island, and between the portions of the city north of the Harlem River and the southern portions of the city, must enormously increase in the near future.

Entirely Practicable.

"There is no serious contention that the road as proposed by the Rapid Transit Board is not, from an engineering standpoint, entirely practicable. The criticisms of detail are not substantial, and we have found none of them to be well founded. The Rapid Transit Board determined upon the routes now proposed in the light of the determination of this court, made in 1896, and in view of the searching criticism to which the routes then proposed were subjected. The substantial criticism then made arose out of the proposal to construct along the most crowded part of Broadway, from the City Hall to Thirty-fourth Street, a tunnel seventy feet wide, reaching for such side within five feet of the building line. The principal difficulties which led to the rejection of that plan seem to us to have been eliminated. The Board in its present plan has completely deferred to the criticisms made by the court in 1896."

The cost of the road now proposed, the Commissioners are satisfied, will be only about $30,000,000, and will not, at the extremest limit, reach $35,000,000, as against the $50,000,000 (including contingencies) contemplated by the former plans; and they say:

"We are clearly of the opinion that the Rapid Transit Board has in substance devised the best and most practicable rapid transit railroad for the City of New York which can be built within that limit of expense. We are also clear that that limit of expense ought to be observed.

Tunnel a Necessity.

"Our own observation, no less than the testimony submitted herewith, has convinced us that no adequate solution of the rapid transit problem in this city below the Harlem is practicable except by an underground road. The criticisms generally made upon tunnels are not applicable to the tunnels contemplated in this plan. Experience in other cities, including our personal examination of the Boston Subway, has convinced us that, where the motive power involves no combustion, and where suitable light without combustion is provided, travel in tunnels can be made thoroughly wholesome and agreeable."

The report then takes up seriatim and replies to the objections waged by "opposing property owners," which are three in number—1, that the proposed road will cost about $20,000,000 more than the estimate; 2, that the road, if built, will not, for a long time to come, pay operating expenses, interest on construction, bonds, and annual contribution to the sinking fund required by law; 3, that the financial condition of the city makes it impossible for it to undertake the work.

The Commissioners find no reason for according credence to the interested representations of witnesses attacking the accuracy of Mr. Parsons's careful estimate of the cost of constructing the proposed road. That estimate "represents careful, minute, and conscientious study of the subject, with ample facilities for reaching a correct conclusion," and its chief elements have been approved by some of the most distinguished experts in the country—Alphonse Fteley, Theodore Cooper, A. S. Hewitt, Charles Sooysmith, Octave Chanute, William H. Burr, and Thomas C. Clarke. Apart from this general consideration, that estimate, in almost every detail examined into at the hearings, has been amply supported by the testimony.

Figures Exaggerated.

The opposition wished to increase by upward of $2,000,000 the item for interest during construction; but the report says this would be upon an erroneous estimate for cost of the road and an exaggerated allowance of a higher rate than 7 per cent., which the Rapid Transit Board allowed.

The opposition wanted to raise the contingency item from the board's estimate of $5,441,250, to $11,697,702. The former was fixed upon a basis of 20 per cent., which was ample, in the opinion not only of Mr. Parsons, but of William Buchholz, Chief Engineer of the Erie Railway Company, and other competent witnesses, though the opposition found one person—a Mr. McNulty—who was willing to go upon record as esteeming it unsafe to reckon on a smaller allowance than 40 per cent. But even that would be less than the arbitrary sum insisted upon by the opposition.

"The opposition desired to add $2,000,000 more," the report continues, "for engineering expenses, overlooking the fact that all the engineering expenses of the Rapid Transit Board are payable as current expenses of the City of New York and are not to be paid out of the proceeds of the bonds issued for construction, as prescribed by the Rapid Transit act. No doubt the contractor may be inclined to have some additional engineering force; but this account cannot be relatively a very large sum or add materially to the estimate of the Rapid Transit Board."

Points of Difference.

Another desired addition to the estimate by the opposition was $2,000,000 for stations and station fittings, ignoring the fact that all the principal items of station construction were already included in the general estimate. In the item of concrete, the opposition wanted an addition of about $1,000,000 to the estimate, but the weight of expert opinion corroborated the board's estimate.

Another quibble of objection was with reference to the item of excavation, which the "opposing property owners" insisted should be increased some $6,500,000. Upon this the Commissioners find that the Rapid Transit Board has determined with substantial and sufficient accuracy the profile of their entire line of proposed construction, and any slight errors that may exist in estimate of proportions of earth and rock in one section will no doubt be balanced by small variations in other sections. The estimate of the objectors is based upon an imaginary profile, and they have, for their own purposes, assumed that excavation is to be done under conditions different from and much less advantageous than those that will prevail; therefore, the commission finds that the Rapid Transit Board's estimate of the cost of excavation is substantially safe.

A General Reply.

Lumping together a mass of antagonistic matter offered by the opposition as unworthy of specific reply, the report continues:

"We have reached the conclusions from the evidence that the estimate of the Rapid Transit Board has been the result of minute and most painstaking study; that it is corroborated by practical experience and by the best of expert opinion; and that it is substantially correct. In some cases—notably in the case of the cost of steel—the Rapid Transit Board has erred on the prudent side of too great rather than too small an estimate.

"Much testimony has been put before us on the question whether the proposed rapid transit road will pay—that is to say whether, apart from questions of general public convenience, the proposed road, as a piece of private property, will pay a sufficient return to make the investment, as a mere investment, profitable.

"In a careful estimate of the carrying capacity of the proposed railroad—based upon the Third and Sixth Avenue elevated railroad lines—it is calculated that, with proper rolling stock, it would have a capacity of upward of 425,000 passengers per diem. If it carries so many its paying would be beyond doubt. It may not do so at first, but during ten years past the average increase of travel on surface and elevated railways in New York City has been about 20,000,000 passengers per annum. At this rate, in the five years allowed for completion of the proposed road, the natural increase of travel will be about 100,000,000, or nearly 300,000 per diem.

Yearly Balance Figured.

"Considering the statistics furnished by the elevated railroad company, and having due regard to the expense incident to motive power involving, as in the case of electricity, no combustion in the tunnel, the operating expenses of the road will not, in our opinion, exceed 60 per cent. of the gross receipts.

Following is their estimate, on the basis of 300,000 passengers a day.

Gross annual receipts from passengers	$5,475,000
Estimated receipts from advertising, &c.	100,000
Gross receipts	$5,575,000
Deduct operating expenses, 60 per cent. of $5,475,000	3,285,000
Net earnings	$2,290,000
Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. on an amount not exceeding $35,000,000, would not exceed	$1,137,500
Estimating cost of equipment at $7,845,000 and allowing 10 per cent. for interest and depreciation, which we consider a liberal allowance. (Note.—This estimate is on the basis of equipment sufficient for upward of 400,000 passengers per day)	784,500
	1,922,000
Balance	$368,000

"This balance is more than sufficient to meet the sinking fund provisions of the statute, although by the statute such payments may be suspensed with for the first five years of operation entirely, and may be reduced by one-half for the further period of five years. If these figures hold good, and in our opinion they are sustained by the evidence, the net earnings of the proposed road from the beginning of its operation would relieve the city of the interest on the bonds issued, and make the statutory contribution to the sinking fund by way of a return on the investment."

Security Against Loss.

The report calls attention to the fact that the Rapid Transit Board has the power to protect the city by bond against any possible loss, by reason of any deficiency in the earnings of the operating company, and points out how this security is given: "If the contract is let, the purchaser must obligate itself not only to complete the construction and supply the necessary equipment, but to operate the road and to make the payments to the city required by the act. The purchaser must deposit $1,000,000, and give such bond as the board may require to protect the city against any breach of the contract, with securities to be approved by the board, who shall justify in double the amount of the bond. Again, the city has, by the terms of the Rapid Transit act, a first lien upon the equipment, which must be furnished by the purchaser, and the cost of which is estimated at $7,845,000."

The opposition has made strenuous efforts to persuade the Commissioners that the constitutional margin of indebtedness of the city is now so meagre as to disable the city from constructing the proposed road, but they find such a claim wholly unfounded in fact. Making all due allowance for payments to be made in the future for land, the title to which is vested in the city, for the city's floating indebtedness, &c., the Commissioners deem there is no reasonable doubt that the city will be completely able from time to time, lawfully and constitutionally, to incur the indebtedness contemplated by the Rapid Transit statute without transcending the constitutional limitation.

The Controller's Opinion.

"The undisputed testimony of Controller Fitch shows that within the next ten years the city can incur indebtedness of upward of $135,000,000, without any reduction of the margin which exists between its net debt and the constitutional limit thereof, and that within the next five years, which may reasonably be considered as the period required for the construction of the Rapid Transit road, the city can incur new indebtedness of upward of $85,000,000, without any reduction of such margin."

In conclusion, the Commissioners "determine to report that the railroad described in the petition to your Honorable Court, in the resolution of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners of the City of New York on the 14th of January and 4th of February, 1897, and in the report of that board to the Common Council, ought to be constructed and operated."

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LEGAL NOTES.

RELEASE OF A PARTNER ON PAYING PART OF A COPARTNERSHIP DEBT.—Waldemar Bendix and another recovered judgment in the Supreme Court against Clinton P. Ayers and others for about $6,500 upon three causes of action for an aggregate of about $13,000, on which it was alleged that $6,444.21 had been paid. The defendants set up that after the dissolution of the firm, which was indebted to the plaintiffs in the amount alleged in the complaint, an agreement was made whereby the property of the copartnership was to be transferred to J. Pinkus, one of the partners, and Pinkus was to pay the copartnership indebtedness; that knowledge of the dissolution and of this agreement was communicated to the plaintiffs, who agreed that if defendants should pay to them $6,444.21 they would release defendants from liability for payment of the balance due on account between plaintiffs and the copartnership, and would hold Pinkus personally for the balance, and that thereupon defendants did pay that sum, and were released and discharged from liability to plaintiffs. The Appellate Division has reversed the judgment, holding that such an agreement between two members of a copartnership whereby such two members individually paid a portion of the firm debt on condition of their being released from liability for the remainder of the debt, was a valid agreement, founded on a good consideration, and that there was taken out of the rule of the common law that payment by a debtor of a portion of a conceded indebtedness was not a sufficient consideration to support an agreement by the creditor to release the balance of the debt. "It seems quite clear," Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion, says, "that a payment by an individual member of the copartnership out of his own property of a debt due from the copartnership may be a substantial advantage to the creditor; as a creditor, to collect his debt, must first proceed against copartnership property, and the individual property of the copartners would only be liable to pay the copartnership debts, after the individual debts of the copartners had been paid."

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TRANSFER TAX.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division in this city in reference to the matter of computing, for the purpose of a succession tax, the value of a bequest made to Yale College in the will of Thomas P. Sloane, who died in June, 1890. Mr. Sloane gave $400,000 in trust, the income to go to his wife for life, or until her remarriage, and upon her death or remarriage one-half of that sum was to go to Yale College. Mrs. Sloane remarried in April, 1896. It was found on appraisement that $6,800 of the $400,000 had been expended for legal expenses and commissions, so that the value of the legacy to Yale College was $196,600. The Surrogate by a final order instructed the appraiser to compute the value of the estate in remainder by deducting from that sum the value of the particular estate of the widow for the term during which her widowhood actually existed. The Controller successively appealed to the Appellate Division and to the Court of Appeals. Since the original act was passed, in 1885, taxing the right of succession to legacies and inheritances, it has been repeatedly amended. The Court of Appeals decides that the method of procedure for the ascertainment and determination of such a tax is controlled by the statute on the subject in force at the time of the institution of the proceedings, although the tax itself and the rights of the parties may be determined by an earlier statute; and that the value of a remainder subject to a life estate which may be terminated by an event happening prior to the death of the life tenant must be ascertained solely upon the volition of the latter, cannot be ascertained until the estate has terminated. Still, whenever the appraisal is made, the value is to be fixed according to the fair and clear market value of the interest at the time of the death of the testator.

***

AN APPLE TRANSACTION.—William H. Plumb agreed to furnish Luther R. Tryon, from his own apples and those he might procure from his neighbors, a certain quantity of apples of a designated quality, to be paid for on delivery. A carload of apples, furnished by Plumb, in pursuance of the agreement, was received by Tryon when delivered, and he made no offer to return them. Subsequently he brought an action in the County Court of Franklin County to recover $135, the purchase price of the apples, which, he alleged, were, when delivered, of an inferior quality and not as represented by defendant. The Third Appellate Division has reversed judgment awarded to the plaintiff, holding that he was not entitled to recover on the plea adduced, having received and not offered to return the apples.

Engineer Ruggles Removed.

Winthrop W. Ruggles, who for seventeen years has been Chief Engineer of the Jersey City Water Department, was yesterday removed by the Street and Water Board, and Lucien D. Fowler, who is now clerk of the Assessment Commission, was appointed. The change will take place next Monday. The reasons for the removal are embodied in a report submitted by a special committee, which says that the management of the engineering bureau has been marked by laxity and a shifting of responsibility.

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New York.	248 W. 125th St.

ARE SURE HE SLEW STELZ

Police Think They Have Irrefutable Evidence Connecting Steiger with This Crime.

ARING MAY HAVE KEPT WATCH

Recognized as the Man Who Was Loitering Outside the Church—Two More Jurors for the Smith Murder Trial.

The police of both this city and Brooklyn have, they think, found evidence which connects beyond a doubt Constantine Steiger, or Fritz Meyer, as he called himself, with the murder of Bellringer George Stelz at the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Williamsburg, last August. They have found the watch of Stelz, which was traced through Steiger's hands, and arrested Frederick Aring, his supposed accomplice on this and other occasions.

Police Captain Lees of the Stagg Street Station, Williamsburg, and Detective Miller have for several weeks been working on the assumption that Steiger was the principal in the murder, and that a smooth-faced young man, whom the Captain saw standing outside the church on the night of the crime, was the "outside man," or guard.

Aring was taken into custody on Saturday night at Fifth Street and the Bowery, by Detective Sergts. Reap and Arfken, on a description furnished to the Detective Bureau. At Police Headquarters he said he was a plumber, and resided at 42 East Fourth Street. The archives of the Police Department show that he is a well-known church thief, and that he served a term of imprisonment for robbing St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Mount Vernon, in 1895. Aring's picture in the Rogues' Gallery is 3,118.

Capt. Lees visited Police Headquarters yesterday, and without hesitation identified Aring as the "smooth-faced young man" he had been looking for. Moreover, Capt. Lees had with him several persons who live near the church, and they all recognized the prisoner as the man who was loitering near the church on the night Stelz was murdered.

The hapless bellringer's watch, which has been fully identified by members of his family, has a silver hunting case, with the initials "G. S." engraved upon it. It was taken to Capt. Lees by Charles Merkel of this city. He said he had purchased it from Mrs. Kate Lander, who in September lived at 121 Orchard Street. Mrs. Sander does not live there now, nor will Capt. Lees divulge her whereabouts. His men found her yesterday, and she readily acknowledged that she had purchased it of Steiger.

According to the police, Mrs. Lander asserts that Steiger boarded with her and her father in Orchard Street during September. While there he sold them several pawn tickets, and among them that of the Stelz watch, which had been pledged at Frankenstein's establishment, in Delancey Street, where it was redeemed.

Aring so far, has denied even acquaintanceship with Steiger, but the police, it is reported, are working on a clue that may prove Aring to have also acted as "outside man" during the robbery of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer when Policeman Smith was killed. They will, however, say nothing at present.

Fifty-six talesmen were examined yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, where Steiger, under the name of Fritz Meyer, is on trial for the murder of Policeman Frederick Smith. From this number two men were chosen, bringing the number of jurors selected to eleven. Yesterday's additions were Daniel B. Casley, a builder, of 140 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Joseph Y. Roberts, an Inspector, of 226 West Thirty-sixth Street.

In all, 230 talesmen have been called during the week the trial has been on, and each has submitted to a rigid examination at the hands of both Assistant District Attorney Carpenter and Stephen J. O'Hare, counsel for the prisoner.

Justice Fursman, before adjournment last night, deprecated this action of counsel and remarked that too much time had been wasted in asking unnecessary questions.

Meyer came into court yesterday morning clean shaven, and apparently in good spirits. Once or twice he half smiled at some of the answers of talesmen, and at no time did he appear to be in the least concerned.

The proceedings will continue to-day.

The Training of Adolescent Girls.

The Mothers' Congress of the City of New York, which meets on the second Monday of each month, gathered in the Friends' Seminary, 226 East Sixteenth Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to hear Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi lecture on "The Care of the Adolescent Girl." The President of the Congress, Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes, occupied the chair, and some fifty women braved the inclement weather to attend. The lecturer dwelt upon the conditions of diet, ffhood, hygiene, and mental and moral training necessary to properly develop the growing girl to a perfected womanhood, and laid special emphasis on the value of inculcating the modern idea that a purpose should animate the lives of all women. She also spoke of the good done by a proper amount of physical work. An informal discussion followed her address.

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What more does the big increase in price get you from your tailor?

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

RICHARDSON WILL CONTEST

Counsel Objects to Presence of W. R. Spooner, Representing Central Park Baptist Church.

STOCK BROKER'S TESTIMONY

Homer W. Nichols Says He Knew Richardson Well and Saw Many Evidences of Mental Weakness—Charges of Conspiracy.

The trial of the contest of the will of Joseph Richardson was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald, and it had not been in progress long before the attitude of W. R. Spooner, who represents the Trustees of the Central Park Baptist Church, a beneficiary under the contested will, created great surprise and called forth a vigorous protest from counsel for Mrs. Richardson and the Rev. Dr. Harry M. Warren.

De Lancey Nicoll objected to several questions put by Mr. Spooner to a witness, and demanded that he define his position—whether for or against the defense. Mr. Spooner explained that since Mr. Richardson's death charges of undue influence had been made, and he was simply there as a representative of the Trustees. If it were found, he said, that the will was based on improper influences, the Trustees did not want the legacy. Mr. Nicoll continued to object to Mr. Spooner's presence, but was silenced by the Surrogate, who ordered the hearing to go on.

When the proceedings in the trial were ended Thursday afternoon last, Mrs. Louise H. Leonard was upon the witness stand, and with the resumption of the trial yesterday Mrs. Leonard continued her testimony. On Thursday Mrs. Leonard testified that she wrote the will of 1897, the one the children are contesting, at the request of Mr. Washburn, the husband of Mrs. Richardson's niece, at whose request also she and her husband went to the Richardson house, April 24, to witness Mr. Richardson's will. Mrs. Leonard said that she heard the will read in Mr. Richardson's presence; that he declared it to be his last will and testament, and that she saw him sign it. He appeared to be perfectly sane and rational.

Under cross-examination yesterday by Mr. Peckham and Mr. Spooner she did not vary her story in any essential detail. She said she noticed the seal on the will. Mr. Richardson put it on, but she did not know where he got it.

Dr. Leonard's Testimony.

Dr. Alfred D. Leonard, husband of the preceding witness and a subscribing witness to the will of 1897, followed her on the stand and closely corroborated her story. He said that, in his opinion, when Mr. Richardson signed the will he was of sound mind and under no restraint. When the Rev. Mr. Warren called at his house to ask him and Mrs. Leonard to witness the will, he said that Mr. Richardson would leave money to pay off the church's mortgage, but said nothing of his own efforts to induce Mr. Richardson to do so. Dr. Leonard said that when he went to the Richardson house he did not speak to Mr. Richardson or anybody else about the will until Mr. Washburn said the will was ready and asked him to go down stairs to witness it.

Homer W. Nichols, a member of the stock-brokerage firm of R. H. Bissell & Co., a subscribing witness to the will of 1894, was recalled. Mr. Nichols said he knew Joseph Richardson well. He was taken ill on March 20, but continued to come to the office of Bissell & Co. daily until March 31, when he was taken seriously ill there. He saw Mr. Richardson at intervals after that date, and always found him weak mentally and physically.

Richardson Charged Conspiracy.

On April 17 or thereabouts Mr. Richardson said to him: "Nichols, get a carriage and take me out of this house. Take me to Dell's (his daughter) or some other place. There's a conspiracy going on in this house."

On April 12 or 13, Mr. Nichols said he had a talk with Mrs. Richardson. She said: "I understand I am not remembered in the 1894 will. What am I to do under the circumstances?"

Mr. Nichols suggested that she arrange with the chidren to accept the interest on $50,000 for life, but she wanted the principal. The next day this conversation was repeated in Mr. Richardson's presence, and he said nothing. Whenever the witness went to the Richardson house after that she would say, always in her husband's presence, "He has not done anything for me yet."

Mr. Nichols detailed other conversation he had had with Mr. Richardson tending to show the irrational state of his mind. He first learned of the execution of the will of April 24 on the day of Richardson's funeral.

Mr. Nicoll cross-examined the witness about the business transactions of his firm with Mr. Richardson, and was asking the particulars of his visit to the Richardson house when the court adjourned to 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Temporary Administrator Appointed.

Surrogate Arnold yesterday appointed J. Jaffred Butler as temporary administrator of the Richardson estate, pending a decision of the will contest.

Two Hurt in an Explosion.

In an explosion yesterday in Gerhardt's fireworks factory, on Oxford Avenue, Jersey City, William Hoffermann, eighteen years old, of 50 James Avenue, and Peter Colorado, nineteen years old, who lives in a room over the factory, were badly hurt. They were testing shells, when one of the shells exploded prematurely, setting fire to several other pieces of fireworks. Both were removed to the City Hospital. The fire in the factory was extinguished before any damage was done.

Sale of
Oriental Rugs.

Kasak & Daghestan Rugs,
$5.75 to $10.
(formerly $8.50 to $17.00).

Antique Mosul & Karabagh,
—Size 4 x 7ft.—
$13.60.

Persian Rugs & Strips,
$18 to $25.

Turkish, India & Persian Carpets.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Lion Institute, 18th St. and 5th Av.
FIRST DEMONSTRATIONS IN AMERICA.
INFANT INCUBATORS,
SHOWING THEIR PRACTICAL WORKING WITH
LIVE BABIES.
Infants received from now on at Institute.
Daily 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sunday included.
Admission, 25c. Family and season tickets, $5.

PROF. CHEYNE'S FIRST LECTURE.

A Distinguished Assembly in Union Theological Seminary Chapel.

The students of the Union Theological Seminary, the members of the Faculty, a considerable number of clergy, both of the Presbyterian and other denominations, and a number of ladies gathered in the chapel of the seminary, Seventieth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon to listen to the first of a course of lectures by the distinguished Anglican divine and Biblical critic the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, D. D., Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of the Holy Scriptures at Oxford and Canon of Rochester.

Dr. Cheyne arrived in this country recently, but he has already delivered at Cornell University his course of lectures on "Jewish Life After the Exile." He came from England at the invitation of the American Committee for Lectures on the History of Religions, whose members are representative of ten educational institutions, including Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Brown, and Johns Hopkins Universities, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Union and Andover Theological Seminaries. He is to lecture in Boston, Providence, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New Haven.

Among those present yesterday were the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., President of the Union Theological Seminary; John Crosby Brown, Vice President; the Rev. Francis Brown, D. D.; the Rev. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, D. D.; the Rev. William Adams Brown, D. D.; the Rev. George William Knox, D. D.; the Rev. Martin Richardson Vincent, D. D.; the Rev. Charles R. Gillett, the Rev. Thomas Samuel Hastings, D. D., LL. D., and the Rev. Charles P. Fagnani of the Faculty; the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil of the Temple Emanu-El, the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler of the Congregation Beth-El, Archdeacon Tiffany, the Rev. Dr. Spencer Roche, the Rev. David R. Frazer, D. D.; the Rev. Howard S. Bliss, the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, the Rev. Dr. McComb, the Rev. J. C. Peters, D. D.; the Rev. Lawrence Schwab, and George H. Southard.

Prof. Cheyne brought into relief the value of liberal criticism upon the record of those events in Judea which marked the transition from the Exilic to the post-Exilic period. Post-Exilic Jewish religion, he said, was to a large extent a fusion of inconsistent elements. He aimed to demonstrate that the history of that time needed reconstruction, by the aid of enlightened and fearless criticism.

In the evening a reception was given to Dr. Cheyne and his wife by the President and Faculty of the Seminary.

TO EXTEND ELEVATED LINE.

North Side Board of Trade Secures Promise from George Gould.

The North Side Board of Trade held its regular monthly meeting last night at 278 Alexander Avenue. Commissioner James L. Wells, who presided, reported to the board that he, with Commissioner Goulden, had an interview with George J. Gould in reference to the extension of the suburban elevated line of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company.

He said that Mr. Gould promised to have the line extended to Bedford Park as soon as he could get the consent of the property owners, and that when this had been accomplished the line would be further extended to Woodlawn. He asked Commissioner Wells to get the board to co-operate in getting the consents of the property owners.

A number of the consents have already been secured, and the Board of Trade will work systematically to get the remainder. The Committee on Legislation was asked to see what could be done to get a hospital located south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, in the Twenty-third Ward.

For rainy days we have mackintoshes and umbrellas of unexcelled value.

Rain-coats from English Tan Covert Mackintosh Cloth, double breasted—velvet collars—manufactured to sell at $7.50, to be sold now at $3.75.

Umbrellas made from English Silk-Knit Cloth. Fast color. Natural wood sticks. Taffeta silk cases. $1.15.

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AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1897—FIFTY-SIXTH SEASON—1898.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR
First Public Rehearsal, Friday, Nov. 12, at 2.
First Concert Saturday, Nov. 13, at 8:15 P.M.
SOLOIST:
M. EUGENE YSAYE,
his first appearance in America this season.
PROGRAMME:
Symphony, E minor, from the New World..Dvorak
Concerto for Violin, E flat major.....Mozart
Cadenza composed for the occasion by E. Ysaye.
Dream Pantomime from "Haensel and Gretel,"..Humperdinck
Adagio and Fugue for Violin alone, G minor.....J. S. Bach
Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger,".....Wagner
Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.
Reserved Seats, from 75 cents to $2. Boxes containing six seats, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
Subscriptions for Eight Rehearsals or Concerts, for seats from $5 to $14; for Boxes $80 and $100.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

5th Ave. THEATRE, Broadway & 28th St. Edwin Knowles.....Manager.
To-night at 8:30. Mat. Sat at 2.
LAST TWO WEEKS
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE.
NOV. 22, FAREWELL WEEK.
Monday, Richard III.; Tuesday, Prince Karl; Wednesday, Merchant of Venice; Thanksgiving Mat., The Devil's Disciple; Evening, Beau Brummell; Friday, A Parisian Romance; Saturday Mat., Beau Brummell; Saturday evening, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
Seats on Sale for Entire Engagement.

ASTORIA HOTEL,
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
DynaBeumer
Reserved seats at Schuberth's and leading ticket offices. To-night at entrance of Hall on 34th St.
Parquet $2. Boxes seating seven, $15 and $20. Admission, $1.

PROCTOR'S High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P.M.
Felix Morris in "The Rose." Second month Living Pictures; Wm. Henry Rice, Minstrel; Lukens Bros., Acrobats; Maud Beall Price, Comedienne; Aubreys, Dancers; 40 other stars. 25c., 50c.

PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St. & 3d Av. All Orch. 50c. All Balc., 25c. Res'd. John T. Sullivan, Wood and Shepard, Fisher and Carroll, Lina Pantzer; others, Aft., 1:30. Eve. 7. Shun speculators. Buy in adv. box office. 10 A. M.

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 12th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

HORSE SHOW. A few choice arena and tier Boxes for sale at office of the National Horse Show Association, 16 East 23d Street.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Boston Symphony Orchestra. Thur. Ev., Nov. 11, at 8:15.
JOSEFFY.
Mr. Emil Paur, Conductor.
Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 75 cts., at box office, Metropolitan Opera House.

CASINO! Last week of the Gorgeous Gayety! Last Mat. Sat. The Belle of New York!
TMRRW NT!—Multi-Photo Nt!! Audience Flash-Photoed by 100,000 Candle Power! Copies to Ladies! Frid—Golf Nt!! Sat—Last 2 times of Belle

BIJOU 5 MORE NIGHTS, 2 Matinées.
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.
Next week—May Irwin in The Swell Miss Fitzwell. | Sale of seats Opens to-day.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. At 8:15 and Saturday Mat. SOTHERN
.....AN ENEMY TO THE KING.....
Thursday matinée.....LORD CHUMLEY
*** Nov. 23d—"The Princess and the Butterfly."

EDEN MUSEE THE WORLD IN WAX. New To-Day MAYOR VAN WYCK. and HENRY GEORGE. CINEMATOGRAPH. Every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY, cor. 38th St. MR. N. C. GOODWIN 2D CROWDED MONTH. EVGS., 8:15. MAT. SAT. AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24TH ST., NEAR B'WAY. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
HOYT'S A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées at 2:15.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. MAUDE ADAMS Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.

WEBER & FIELDS' MU